Morning Oregonian.

VOL. VIII — PORTLAND, OREGON: MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1868. — NO. 36

Medical.

THE UNFORTUNATE.

REMEDIES, NEW REMEDIES

Dr. Gibbon's Dispensary,

KEARNEY STREET NEAR COMMERCIAL, ...eco Established in 1854, ...eatment of Sexual and ...iseases, such as ... Stricture, Syphilis in ...rms, Seminal Weak... ete. Skin Diseases ...ling) and Ulcerated Legs ...y treated.

Horrible Diseases.

...ny thousands of persons both male and fe... there who are suffering out a miserable exist... the effects of secret indulgence ... from virus ...nte the system. Look at their pallid emacia... figured faces and their broken down constitu... qualifying them for the happiness of marriage ...yment of life. In this horrid situation they ...r until death closes the scene. ... friends attend; those who are suffering with ...me horrible life-destroying maladies—see that ...red for and cured before it be too late. Send ...diately to Doctor Gibbon, a physician who has ...te disease his especial study for years, and who ...o cure the most inveterate cases without mer... ...y injurious drugs. It is important to those ...flicted, or to those who are interested in the ... their friends, to be careful of the many pre... ...tors who infest all cities publishing their skill ...all diseases in a few days, imposing upon the ...sing the names of eminent physicians from ...d other places. Be therefore careful and make ...ry, or you may fall into the hands of those

Seminal Weakness.

...missions, the consequence of self abuse. This ...e, or depraved sexual indulgence, is practised ...th of both sexes to an almost unlimited extent, ... with unerring certainty the following train ...symptoms, unless combatted by scientific med... ...res, viz: Sallow countenance, dark spots under ...pain in the head, ringing in the ears, noise like ...g of leaves and rattling of chariots, uneasiness ...loins, weakness of the limbs, confused vision, ...tellect, loss of confidence, diffidence in ap... ...strangers, a dislike to form new acquaintances, ...on to shun society, loss of memory, hectic ...mples and various eruptions about the face, ...gue, fetid breath, coughs, consumption, night ...onomania and frequent insanity. If relief be ...ed, should apply immediately, either in person ...r, and have a cure effected by his new and sci... ...le of treating this disease, which never fails of ... quick and radical cure. Dr. G. will give One ...Dollars to any person who will prove satisfacto... that he was cured of this complaint by either ...Francisco quacks.

MARRIED MEN,

...who ... plate marriage, who are suffering of these fearful maladies, should not forget the ...possibility resting upon them nor delay to ...ediate relief.

...GIBBON is responsible, and will give to each ...ritten instrument, binding himself to effect a ...permanent cure, or make no charge.

CURED AT HOME.

...at a distance may be CURED AT HOME, ...ing a letter to Dr. Gibbon, stating case, symp... ...th of time the disease has continued, and have ...promptly forwarded, free from damage and ...o any part of the country, with full and plain ...or use, for Ten Dollars, sent in registered let... ...ugh Wells, Fargo & Co.

...ution to the Unfortunate.

...of the San Francisco quacks and pretenders, ...bought sworn to certificates dupe the unwary ...e self-styled doctors, whose names are to be ...e daily and weekly newspapers of San Fran... ...ther places, are tradesmen, and because too ...rk at their trades. Some are tinsmiths, shoe... ...ewspaper carriers, intelligence office keepers, ... over the San Francisco Directory, and you ...d their Medical Institutes in it, but you will ...rmer occupations in it. Look at the Direc... ...865 and 1866. The only way to avoid imposi... ...make enquiry—it will cost you nothing, and ...you many regrets; for, as advertising physi... ...ght cases out of ten, are bogus, there is no ...rusting any of them until you know who and ...are. Dr. Gibbon does not deceive people by ...bug ... titles, certificates, pretended patient's ... Dr. Gibbon will satisfy persons who may ...ation of his ability to treat diseases that he ...cure.

...DR. J. F. GIBBON, 616 Kearney street, cor... ...cial, San Francisco. Post Office Box 252. ...HER TO PUT BOX 252 ON THE LETTER ...PERS.

...nts will please inform DR. GIBBON ...and his adve... ...ent in the Daily Oregonian. jy6d&ptf

...SOUND & COLUMBIA RIVER ...MAIL AND STAGE LINE!

...ity, Certainty and Dispatch!

...ello, Olympia and Steilacoom! Connecting with the ...S ON COLUMBIA RIVER & PUGET SOUND FOR ...RTLAND AND VICTORIA.

...at MONTICELLO, OLYMPIA & STEILACOOM.

CHAS. GRAINGER & L. A. DAVIS, Proprietors.

...B. OATMAN,

(Successor to F. WEGNER),

...er of First and Main Streets, PORTLAND, OREGON,

Has on hand a Large Stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS!

...ERY-D... ...tion usually kept at a ...Class Grocery and Provision Store ...s all his patrons and friends, as well as the ...ly, that he will constantly keep on hand ...ment of the best quality of goods for ...LOWEST CASH PRICE. feb21dim

...MUEL P. TURNER,

...sor to Empire Saloon, First St., ...prepared to do a

...JOBBING BUSINESS!

such as ...AINING, CALCIMINING & HOUSE CLEANING AT MODERATE RATES ...BLACKING—ONE BIT! nov4dtf

...ice in Bankruptcy.

...CT OF OREGON—SS—THIS IS TO GIVE ...that on the 5th day of March, 1868, a war... ...cy was issued out of the District Court ...for the District of Oregon, against ...of Alexander Hamilton, of Portland, in the ...ty ...ah, in the said District adjudged a ...his own petition; that the payment of any ...e delivery of any property belonging to said ...to him, to his use, or for his use, and the ...y property by him, said debtor, are forbid... ...and that a meeting of the creditors of said ...ve their debts and to choose one or more ...his estate, will be held at a Court of Bank... ...holden at the office of Hill & Mulkey in ...14, before W. Lair Hill, Esq., Register ...cy for said District, on the 9th day of April, ...at 10 o'clock A. M.

AL. ZEIBER, U. S. Marshal for said District

...1868. d1m

...Notice in Bankruptcy.

...CT OF OREGON—SS—THIS IS TO GIVE ...that on the 5th day of March, 1868, a ...ankruptcy was issued out of the District ...United States for the District of Oregon ...estate of Thomas Hamilton, of Portland, in ...of Multnomah, in said District, adjudged a ...his own petition; that the payment of any ...e delivery of any property belonging to ...pt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer ...rty by him are forbidden by law, and ...g of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove ...and to choose one or more assignees of his ...be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be ...of ... of Hill & Mulkey, Portland, Oregon, ...air Hill, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for ...on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10

AL. ZEIBER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger

...1868—d1m

...egon Market!

...EGON MARKET HAS BEEN REMOVED TO THE ...st Corner First & Madison Sts.

A full supply of the Best

...ORK, MUTTON, VEAL, HAM,

...and CORNED MEATS of all kinds, kept constantly on hand ...delivered promptly and without charge to ...the city.

J. S. KELLER, Proprietor.

...nion Market

...Cor... of Washington and Second Streets ...LOTH & CO., Proprietors.

...ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND ...Best of MEATS OF ALL ..., and other articles in their ...ALE AND RETAIL. ...of Patronage is solicited, as we expect to ...that ... ment and of as good quality as the ...s, and will deliver the same to purchasers ...the city. ...Meat constantly on hand. ...ept 5th 186... dtf

...OOK PAPER.

...EIVED ... 40 and 44 lb ...pers. For sale low by HENRY L. PITTOCK, No. 5 Washington street

...ITH'S AND CARPENTER'S TOOLS ...or sale by H. W. CORBETT & CO

...AND HARVESTING ... ...For sale by H. W. CORBETT & CO

...ND SHOES ...f For sale by H. W. CORBETT & CO

The Daily Oregonian.

HENRY L. PITTOCK, Proprietor.

THE DAILY MORNING OREGONIAN is published every ... except Sunday, and delivered by carriers to ...ers in Portland at 37½ cents a week. Single ... 12½ cents. By Mail or Express, to any part of the State at $10 per annum in advance; $6 for six months; $3 for three months. Advertising at liberal rates.

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, containing a selection of the best articles in the Daily, will be published every ... morning, and forwarded by Mail to any part of the State at $3 per annum, $2 for six months, and $1 for three months, in advance. ... discontinued at the end of the time for which they are paid. Subscribers should renew at least two weeks before the date printed upon the address label.

OFFICE—No. 5 Washington street, one door from Front.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENT—L. P. FISHER, 420 Washington Street, San Francisco.

Business Cards.

DR. R. B. WILSON,

Office—No. 5 Stark Street, (Up-Stairs,)

...dence North Fourth street, ... dawtf

...A. H. ...KINNELL, HOMOEOPATHIST.

...PREFERRING THIS MILD, EFFICIENT ... HOMOEOPATHY can consult him at his ..., on Fourth street, fronting the Public Square ... Practice in Oregon enables him to treat suc... peculiar to the climate. ... Jan. 10, 1864. dtf

...R. B. SHATTUCK.

LOGAN & SHATTUCK,

Attorneys-at-Law, No. 100 Front St., (up-stairs), PORTLAND, OREGON. d6m

... CHARLES W. PARRISH, ... Notary Public & Commissioner of Deeds

GIBBS & PARRISH,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW, PORTLAND, OREGON. ... Street, in Carter's New Brick ... aug16dtf

...UNDERWOOD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

...A. CHENOWETH,

Attorney-at-Law, CORVALLIS, OREGON. dtf

... & STEVENS,

Attorneys-at-Law, OFFICE—IN CARTER'S BUILDING, ... of Front and Stark streets, ... PORTLAND, OREGON. dtf

...H. BELDEN,

...ENGINEER, CITY SURVEYOR, ...WASHINGTON'S BUILDING, CORNER Front and Alder Streets. Entrance on Alder St. ..., August 5th, 1867. dtf

...R. W. LICHTENTHALER.

...& LICHTENTHALER,

Attorneys-at-Law, LAGRANDE, OREGON. ...GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO PRO... in Bankruptcy. ... oc28dtf

...CHAS. A. ...

...Business, Collecting Agency ...Intelligence Office,

...HELENA, M. T.

...BEIDLER & CO.,

...PROMPTLY ATTEND TO ALL BUSINESS ... to them, make collections in any part ..., give information upon any subject, at ... rates. Parties wishing business attended to ... with stamp LOCK BOX 26. nov28dtf

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WILL GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE ... of Accounts, Bills and ... Inland Bills; Effecting Loans, Sell... Real Estate, House Renting, and to the ... in all its branches.

... DALY. WARD S. STEVENS, Notary Public.

...FULLER, BROKER,

...GOLD DUST. ... AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ... No. 108 Front Street, PORTLAND, OREGON

H. W. CORBETT & CO.,

...AMERICAN AND ENGLISH HARDWARE, ... Front St., Corner of Oak, ... PORTLAND, OREGON

MRS. M. A. THOMSON,

...and Eclectic Physician.

... GENERALLY, AND ESPE... Goitre, Paralysis, Glandular ... Neuralgia, Scrofula, and all ... treated ... fully ... made by Electric Battery connecting ... asking questions ... at home for a limited number of ... furnished. ... attended to in any part of the city. ... AND RESIDENCE—No. 91 THIRD STREET, ... near the ... Church, Portland, Oregon. ... Jan. 21, 1868 dtf

... G. S. COURLEY.

STEWART & COURLEY,

No. 100 Front Street, PORTLAND, OREGON,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS

... Watches and Jeweler's Goods, ... for the AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY, also ... Wilcox & Gibbs' Letter "G" Sewing Machine. ap12dwtf

Change of Base!

...H. EGAN

WOULD INFORM HIS FRIENDS AND PATRONS that he has Removed his Shop from First street ... No. 14 Taylor street, ... the Franklin Market, where he will do all kinds of ... GRAINING, PAPER HANGING, CALSOMINING, CHINA GLOSSING, etc. ... Feb. 16th, 1868 feb16d3m

Printing Paper FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING SIZES CONSTANTLY KEPT on hand:

22x44.	24x36.
...	24x34.
...	24x32.

... lbs. NEWS INK, in 50 lb Kegs.

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(Successors to A. M. & L. M. Starr) IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

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SHEET IRON, GALVANIZED SHEET IRON, ZINC, Babbit Metal, Braziers, Tinned and Planished Copper, Sheet Lead, Force and Lift Pumps, Lead and Iron Pipe, Rubber Hose and Connections, Hydraulic Pipe, Nozzles and Rams, Tinsmiths' Tools, Machines and Materials, and a complete assortment of House Furnishing Hardware.

Importing our goods principally Direct from the East enables us to offer inducements to the Trade second to no other House on this coast.

Agents for TILTON & McFARLAND'S SAFES, and for the celebrated EXCELSIOR FORCE PUMPS for Manufacturers and Miners' use.

No. 24 Front Street, In O. S. N. Company's Fire Proof Block, Portland, Oregon. jan1d1ptf

FIRST PREMIUM GOLD MEDALS AWARDED TO WHEELER & WILSON'S FAMILY Sewing Machine

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Being the highest honors and all the Gold Medals awarded to any Sewing Machine Company at this Exposition.

AS A HOLIDAY PRESENT, NOTHING WILL BE MORE APPRECIATED THAN ONE OF THESE MACHINES.

AMERICA, ENGLAND and FRANCE

NOW UNITED IN THIS GRAND PROCLAMATION!

Good news! good news the Cable brings,
O'er all the wires it flies,
WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines
Bring home the GOLDEN Prize.

Our "Uncle Sam" first struck the note,
"John Bull" then caught the sound;
Now comes from France the echo back,
WHEELER & WILSON'S crowned!

And now no more the people doubt,
So long it's stood the test,
The thing is fairly ... out,
And they will buy the best.

We can supply to those who wish to purchase, STODDARD'S PATENT TUCK MARKER, one of the most useful attachments to the Machine yet invented, which while sewing one tuck makes the line of mark for the next.

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FOR BUYING AND SHIPPING DIRECT BY THE ISTHMUS OR CAPE HORN,

All Classes and Varieties of Merchandise, including

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, CARRIAGES AND MACHINERY.

ANY ARTICLE OF EXPORT CONSIGNED TO OUR care for sale or otherwise, will be well stored and disposed of as per instructions.

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All orders and business will receive prompt attention.

Goods Shipped in best style, at the lowest Rates, and Insured to order.

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McCraken, Merrill & Co., Portland, Oregon.
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Thomas Monteith, Albany, Oregon.

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J. L. Brownell & Bro., Bankers, 25 Broad St.
A. E. & C. E. Tilton, 95 and 97 Liberty St.
A. M. Starr, late of Oregon, 95 Liberty St.
Albon Mann, Treas. National Bank Note Co., 1 Wall St.

ocj 24d1m

W. H. HARRIS — CHARLES HOLMAN

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Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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Agents for the Florence Sewing Machine. f10d6tf

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FLOUR AND GRAIN BAGS CONSTANTLY ON hand and made to order. CEILINGS, AWNINGS, TENTS & WAGON COVERS and all kinds of PLAIN SEWING DONE NEATLY and with the utmost dispatch.

DRAY, TRUCK, and HORSE COVERS made to order.

... Front Street, East Side, between O. S. N. Co.'s and P. T. Co.'s Wharves. Portland, Jan. 23, 1868. ja23dtf

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Blacksmiths' Miners' and Mechanics' TOOLS, PLOWS, REAPERS, MOWERS, THRESHERS And Agricultural Implements Generally,

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HAVE FACILITIES FOR TURNING OUT FIRST class work equal to any establishment on the coast.

Engines & Boilers, Flouring & Saw Mills, Quartz Mills, and all kinds of castings and machinery made to order.

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February 12th, 1868. dtf

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Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid up Capital $1,562,500.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO

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EDWIN RUSSELL, Manager. Portland, April 10, 1867. dtf

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DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN COIN AND CURRENCY. Interest allowed on Time Deposits of Coin.

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SIGHT AND TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE On San Francisco and the Atlantic States for sale. Government Securities bought and sold. au6dawtf

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

Incorporated ... 1842.

ASSETS, $22,000,000 00, CASH.

THE CASH INCOME for the year ending Jan'y 1, 1867, was OVER SIX MILLION DOLLARS ($6,217,035 88.)

CASH DIVIDEND Feb'y 1 1867, for ONE YEAR, was OVER TWO MILLION DOLLARS ($2,124,000 75.)

Or in EQUIVALENT ADDITIONS TO POLICIES, more than FOUR MILLION DOLLARS ($4,140,964 04.)

This Company has paid to its Policy holders in 23 years, $10,176,388 00, CASH, Or Equivalent Additions to their Policies of about TWENTY-TWO MILLIONS.

MANY COMPANIES PAY THEIR STOCK-HOLDers from 12½ to 20 per cent. of the net profits, besides Interest on Capital Stock;—some paid to STOCK HOLDERS last year more than they did to POLICY-HOLDERS.

This Company is purely "Mutual" on the Cash plan. Every cent of its profits belongs to the policy holders.

DIVIDENDS ARE ANNUAL from date of Insurance, and may be used as CASH in payment of Premiums, or as an INCOME where there is no Premium to pay.

All Policies are NON-FORFEITABLE and have a CASH surrender value after the FIRST payment.

This Company issues LIFE ENDOWMENT SURVIVORSHIP ANNUITY, and every description of Policy on FIRST CLASS RISKS at Cost, returning Profits to Policy holders. Payments can be made for Life, in 10 years, in 5 years, or in ONE SINGLE PREMIUM—at option of Insurers. Dividends do NOT cease with Payments, but continue while the Policy is in force.

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J. R. HOMANS, Special Agent.

For Blanks, Information, &c., apply to

BUTLER & HEATH, Agents for Oregon and the Territories, Office—Corner Front and Stark Streets, Portland, Oregon. mh9dtf

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

UNION Insurance Company OF SAN FRANCISCO,

Nos. 416 and 418 CALIFORNIA ST.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

CASH CAPITAL, $750,000.

DEPOSIT IN OREGON, $50,000.

Losses Promptly and Equitably Adjusted and Paid in Gold Coin.

THIS COMPANY having complied with the laws of Oregon, by making a Deposit of fifty thousand dollars, is now prepared to effect Insurance against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, and also against MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS on liberal terms.

GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President.

CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary.

W. J. VAN SCHUYVER, Agent for Oregon, Office No. 73 Front Street, Portland. Portland, June 14, 1867. dtf

SALEM FLOURING MILL!

THIS MILL HAVING BEEN ENTIRELY REBUILT inside, with the introduction of all the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN MILLING MACHINERY, is now running to its full capacity and turning out

DOUBLE EXTRA, EXTRA and SUPERFINE FLOUR,

not surpassed by any brand on the Pacific Coast. We also manufacture a high grade of Flour expressly for Family and Bakers' use.

We are able to fill large orders at short notice, as the ordinary capacity of this Mill is 500 barrels in 24 hours.

Our entire Flouring Mill establishment is under the supervision of JOHN A. WOODWARD, Esq., late of the Genesee Mills, San Francisco, under whose charge the same was lately rebuilt.

Orders will be answered at the Mill or by McCRAKEN, MERRILL & CO., Sole Agents in Portland.

W. W. MANUFACTURING CO. I. F. GROVER, Agent. Salem, Oregon, Jan. 6th, 1868. ja9dtf

7-30 Treasury Notes CONVERTED INTO 5-20 BONDS! BY THE First National Bank OF PORTLAND.

PERSONS HOLDING 7-30 NOTES SHOULD BEAR in mind that they CAN NOT CONVERT THEM INTO 5-20 BONDS DRAWING COIN INTEREST AFTER THEY SHALL MATURE. They must be converted on or before the 15th day of June or 15th day of July, 1868, according to their respective dates, and should be forwarded in time to reach Washington before they fall due. feb26d1m w2m

For Sale—To Let—Wants.

For Sale.

A PAIR OF MULES, 14 OR 15 HANDS HIGH, 5 years old. CHEAP FOR CASH.

Apply to L. DELSCHNEIDER & BROS., feb27d1m — Cor. Columbia and Front St., Portland.

Valuable Farm! FOR SALE.

SITUATED ABOUT FOUR MILES FROM THE CITY of Portland, containing

Three Hundred and Twenty Acres of Good Farming and Timber Land.

Together with

HOUSE, BARN, and all necessary Farming utensils, a FINE ORCHARD, containing a choice variety of Fruit Trees on premises. Title Perfect. Terms Cash.

For further particulars apply to A. B. RICHARDSON, Auction and Commission Merchant, Front Street, Portland. f11d6tf

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A FINE STORE, UNDER ODD FELLOWS HALL, ALREADY FURNISHED. Good Business established but closed at present, as the proprietor has left for the Atlantic States.

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THROUGHOUT OREGON AND WASHINGTON Territory, to canvass for WOMEN OF THE WAR, by Frank Moore; LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS, by John S. C. Abbott; LIFE & CAMPAIGNS OF STONEWALL JACKSON, by R. L. Dabney; ANECDOTES and INCIDENTS OF THE REBELLION, by Frank Moore.

Liberal Terms allowed to Canvassing Agents.

Apply to T. B. TREVETT, General Agent for Oregon and Washington Ter. Portland, Nov. 11, 1867. dtf

Farm For Sale.

320 ACRES OF GOOD FARMING LAND SITuated five miles east of this city, in a good neighborhood. Will be sold low for cash. Enquire at this office. jan30tf

525 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Running West from Omaha

ACROSS THE CONTINENT, ARE NOW COMPLETED.

THIS BRINGS THE LINE TO THE EASTERN BASE of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a second lien as security, and receives payment to a large if not to the full extent of its claim in services. These bonds are issued as each twenty mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by the United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is One Hundred Million Dollars, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a Government Work, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

are offered for the present at 95 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, IN U. S. CURRENCY, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than U. S. stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment. Subscriptions will be received in Portland by

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND, OREGON,

and in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau st.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall st.,

and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New York. November 23, 1867. jan22d&w10w

CLOCK DEPOT!

500 CASES CLOCKS, ASSORTED, on hand, and equal monthly supplies.

GEO. H. PARKER, Agent, For E. N. Welch Manufacturing Company, 121 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Opposite the Occidental Hotel. mh19d6m1p

IF THERE IS A FLORENCE SEWING Machine within one thousand miles of San Francisco that is not giving entire satisfaction, if I am informed of it, it will be attended to promptly, without express charge or expense of any kind to the owner.

SAMUEL HILL, Agent, 111 Montgomery street, San Francisco. mh2d1paw3m

ROPE, OF ALL SIZES, For sale by H. W. CORBETT & CO.

Upper Columbia and Idaho.

NOTICE. ... WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S Fast Freight Line TO IDAHO!

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

FROM AND AFTER DEC. 10TH, 1867, UNTIL further notice, our rates for FAST FREIGHT will be as follows:

From Portland to	Rate
Silver City	40 cents per pound
Idaho City	37 " " "
Boise City	25 " " "
LaGrande	18 " " "
Union	19 " " "
Baker	20 " " "

Portland, Dec. 10, 1867. dec11dtf — WELLS, FARGO & CO.

JOHN HAILEY'S PIONEER LINE OF Concord Coaches!

CARRYING THE U. S. MAILS and WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS.

LEAVES UMATILLA EVERY MORNING AT 5 o'clock for Boise City and all intermediate points.

JOHN HAILEY, Proprietor. JOS. PINKHAM, Agent. jan1d1ptf

JOHN R. FOSTER & CO.,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, UMATILLA, OREGON.

GOODS RECEIVED AND FORWARDED TO ALL parts of the MINES IN OREGON, IDAHO AND OWYHEE, and all business connected with the Forwarding and Commission business promptly attended to.

Consignments of Goods solicited.

References:

Jacob Underhill & Co., Geo. C. Johnson & Co., San Francisco. — Allen & Lewis, Portland, Oregon.

Mark Goods care of J. R. F., Umatilla.

A full stock of Groceries and Provisions, Hardware, Mechanics', Miners' and Blacksmiths' Tools, Iron and Steel, always on hand, and will be sold Low for Cash. jan15dtf — JOHN R. FOSTER & CO.

POLY & CLAYBURGH, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN General Merchandise

feb19 — UMATILLA, OREGON. — d3m

Hotels and Restaurants.

Western Hotel,

PORTLAND, OREGON, Corner of Morrison and First streets.

THE BEST AND MOST COMMODIOUS HOTEL IN the State, where every want is anticipated and cheerfully supplied.

WARM & COLD BATHS ATTACHED TO THE HOUSE.

This Hotel is located near the Steamship Landing. The Hotel Coach will be in attendance at all the Landings to convey Passengers and Baggage to and from the House FREE OF CHARGE.

WM. B. SEWALL, JOHN C. DORCY, Proprietors. jan6dtf

New Columbian HOTEL,

118, 120 and 122 Front St., cor. Morrison, PORTLAND, OREGON.

GOOD NEWS!

THE NEW COLUMBIAN having just been elegantly finished, and being now ready for the reception of Guests, the Proprietor would say to the citizens of Portland and the travelling public, that he is now ready to receive and entertain all who may favor him with a call, at PRICES TO SUIT. The NEW COLUMBIAN is an entirely new house, hard finished, rooms well ventilated and well furnished, and has capacity to accommodate (with comfort to the guests) six hundred people.

The DINING ROOM is large and commodious and the Table will be furnished with the best the market affords, permitting no house to excel it either in quality or variety.

Fine suits of rooms with connecting doors for families.

A large fire-proof Safe for the deposit of valuables.

HOTEL OMNIBUS, with the name of the Hotel on it, will be at the Landings on the arrival of Steamers, and will convey passengers and baggage to and from the Hotel FREE OF CHARGE.

WARM AND COLD BATHS.

House open all night.

Board, per week, $6. Board and Lodging, $7 to $9.

The Proprietor will at all times endeavor to please his guests, and respectfully and earnestly solicits the patronage of the citizens of Portland and the travelling public.

oc9dtf — P. B. SINNOTT, Proprietor.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE!

(LATE LINCOLN HOUSE,)

Corner Washington and Front Streets, PORTLAND, OREGON,

L. P. W. QUIMBY,

HAVING taken the above House, wishes to announce to the public that he is now prepared to accommodate guests in a satisfactory manner. Nothing will be left undone, which is in the power of the proprietor to do, to render guests comfortable.

FREE COACH TO AND FROM THE HOUSE.

Portland, Feb. 2, 1867. dtf

WHAT-CHEER HOUSE,

Nos. 126, 128, and 130, Front Street, PORTLAND, OREGON.

Reduced Rates!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN THIS well known House, solicit increased patronage from the travelling public.

The House has lately been refitted and they are now able to offer additional inducements to their patrons.

The Table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and is under the immediate supervision of the proprietors. Rooms well furnished and well ventilated.

A large fire proof safe for the deposit of valuables.

Baggage taken to the Hotel free of charge.

BOARD, per week	$5 00
BOARD and LODGING, per week	$6 to 8 00

Nothing will be left undone which is in the power of the proprietors to do, to render guests comfortable.

feb1dtf — LYONS, LEONARD & CO.

Mansion House,

No. 142 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

E. CARNEY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS WELL KNOWN HOTEL IS NOW OPEN for the reception of guests, after being thoroughly renovated and newly furnished.

HOUSE OPEN ALL NIGHT.

A FIRE PROOF SAFE FOR THE SECURITY OF VALUABLES.

TERMS

Board and Lodging, per week	$6 00
Board and Lodging, per day	1 00
Single Meals	25
Lodgings	25

The MANSION HOUSE BAGGAGE WAGON will always be at the wharf to take baggage FREE of charge. jan10dtf

GLOBE HOTEL,

On Front Street, Opposite Steamship Landing, PORTLAND, OREGON.

HAS JUST CHANGED HANDS AND HAS BEEN thoroughly renovated and fitted up for the accommodation of the Traveling Public.

Board per Week	$5 00
Board and Lodging	6 00

Come and see us.

C. W. HIGGINS & S. J. MOODY, Proprietors. feb19d3m

BROOKLYN HOUSE,

Nos. 42 and 44 First Street, between Pine and Oak (One Block from O. S. N. Co.'s Wharf) PORTLAND, OREGON.

Board per week	$5 00
Board per day	...
Single Meals	...
Lodgings	...

This Hotel has been Refitted and Newly Furnished with SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for the Traveling Public. feb24dtf — JOSEPH PETTY, Proprietor.

BLACKSMITH'S AND CARPENTER'S TOOLS, For sale by H. W. CORBETT & CO.

By Overland Telegraph.

[DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

DATES TO MARCH 13.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Affairs were very quiet at the White House to-day. No visitors were admitted on account of the Cabinet meeting. Gen. Thomas, who attended several meetings lately, was not present to-day.

The Ind... ...ters Committee of the House had under consideration a proposition which meets with some favor looking to the establishment of a number of insurance companies of the United States.

It is understood that the Committee of Ways and Means have arrived at the conclusion that the full amount of revenue required for carrying on the Government can be raised in the following manner:

On spirits, fifty millions; incomes, three millions; tobacco, twenty-five millions; stamp duties, twenty-five millions. This is about five millions in excess of the amount required.

Don Mariana Yanbriella to-day presented his credentials as Charge de Affairs from Chili.

CHICAGO, March 13.—The bill for the admission of Alabama was not reached in the House yesterday.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The Tribune's special says Hancock's new Board of Registration omits all the Republicans appointed by Sheridan. Some of the members cannot take the oath.

The Tribune's Washington special says the prospect of the passage of the Alabama State apportionment is favorable.

Impeachment—The President to Answer on the 23d March.

In the Senate to-day, by 11 o'clock, the ladies' gallery was packed with as brilliant an audience as upon a full dress opera night. The Senator's seats were arranged as before, in open space. In front of the President's chair are long tables each furnished, intended for the managers and others for counsel. Back of the Senators seats filling the entire lobby, are about two hundred chairs, intended for the accommodation of members of the House Judiciary and others entitled to be present on the floor. By 11½ o'clock the Senators had ranged themselves in little knots, discussing the momentous business of the day. It was noticeable that not a single negro was in the galleries. Everything was conducted in perfect order. The Chaplain invoked a blessing upon those now entering upon this important duty.

The bill to amend the judiciary act came from the House signed. It received the signature of the President pro tem.

The Senate insisted on its amendments to the consular appropriation bill, and appointed a Committee of conference.

At 1 o'clock, the morning hour having expired, the Chief Justice in the Chair, the Sergeant-at-Arms made proclamation in the usual form. The Secretary read the Journal of the last meeting of the Court. A large number of Representatives, headed by the managers of impeachment, meanwhile standing in file outside the door. Howard ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to notify the House that the Senate was organized as a court of impeachment, and ready to proceed to the trial of Andrew Johnson. Immediately thereafter, the managers and members of the House took the seats provided for them.

Butler being absent, the Senators who had not already done so took the oath.

In the House to-day, while engaged in the ... of unimportant business, the Secretary of the Senate appeared and announced the Senate amendments to the diplomatic appropriation bill, and that all the Senators were now ready to proceed with the trial of impeachment, and seats had been provided for the accommodation of the House.

On motion of Washburne, of Illinois, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and the Speaker appointed Washburne President. The members then proceeded to the Senate chamber.

In the Senate this afternoon, the return of the Sergeant-at-Arms of service of summons upon the President was read, when the counsel for the President were notified of the commencement of proceedings, and Stanbery, Curtis and Nelson took seats at the table, on the right of the Chief Justice, opposite the managers, who were seated to the left.

Stanbery rose, addressing the Chief Justice, and read the answer of the President, entering his appearance and naming as his counsel, Stanbery, Curtis, Nelson, Black and Evarts, and asking a reasonable time for preparations of defense—the period of forty days, and citing various cases in which a period as long in proportion to the magnitude of the case, had been granted. He then cited the eighth rule, which provides for an appearance of the President. He was required to file his answer in the case. The answer was not filed. The trial should proceed as on a plea of not guilty. He claimed, therefore, that the trial should proceed forthwith. He then cited the case of Judge Humphreys and others, and argued that the rule was not susceptible of the construction placed upon it by Bingham. Nelson also spoke. Stanbery expressed surprise that this claim was put forth by the managers. He said there seemed to be a disposition to hurry through this momentous trial like a case in some police Court. Bingham asserted that the only motive of the managers was to enforce the Senate rules and not prosecute a dilatory line of defense.

Edmunds offered an order that April 1st be the day appointed for filing the President's answer, and that within three days thereafter the managers shall file a replication and the trial proceed on April 6th.

On motion of Morton, at 2 o'clock the Senate retired for consultation, and returned to the Chamber. At 4 o'clock and ten minutes the Court reassembled. The Chief Justice announced that the motion had been overruled, and ordered that the President be required to file answer on Monday, March 23d.

Bingham offered an order on filing replication by managers, that the trial proceed forthwith.

The Chief Justice submitted the order, which the Senate rejected by ayes 25, noes 26.

Nelson, of counsel, argued the necessity of cautious deliberations. He said the last two charges opened Pandora's box, which would necessitate a full investigation of all points of difference between the President and Congress.

Conkling offered an amendment that unless cause for delay be shown, the trial shall proceed forthwith after filing replication.

Bingham expressed the satisfaction of the managers with the agreement which was adopted, and the Court adjourned till the 23d of March.

The House members returned, and Washburne, chairman of the committee, reported the action taken in the Senate. The House then adjourned.

Georgia Constitution.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The World's Atlanta special says the Constitution adopted in Georgia provides for the removal of the capital to Atlanta, and this instrument never shall be amended so as to deprive any person of political or civil rights by it conferred. It repudiates all private debts incurred prior to June, 1865, and allows a homestead exemption of $3,000. The organization of the military shall be subject to the authority of Congress, and all persons may vote except those disfranchised.

The Louisiana Constitution.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—Hancock has appointed the 17th and 18th of April for the election for the ratification of the Constitution. The order prescribes regulations for the government of the election. It forbids any candidate for office acting as officer of election. It provides that should Congress hereafter enact, that the vote shall be cast at the same election for State and other officers, the same registers and commissioners will act under this order for such election.

Miscellaneous.

NEW YORK, March 13.—A public reprimand of the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, in accordance with the sentence of the Episcopal Council, will be pronounced to-morrow.

It is reported that several directors of the Erie Railroad have been arrested for contempt of court, in violating the injunction against the issue of more stock.

CONCORD, March 13.—The lower branch of the Legislature stands 191 Republicans to 161 Democrats. Governor Harriman's majority is about 2,700.

Resignation of the Attorney-General.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Attorney General Stanbery has sent in his resignation, which was accepted. He does this in order to act as the President's counsel in the impeachment trial.

Mexican Affairs.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The Herald's special from Mexico, February 4th, says the papers are occupied with the question of the re-organization of the Cabinet. Grave contests are going on in some of the States. Congress is prorogued until May.

A project has been presented by a Mexican association, headed by Tejada Pasquael & Ritter, for another railroad between Vera Cruz and the capital.

The authorities of Matamoras, and also those of the State of Tamaulipas, order the immediate expulsion of all such foreigners as fall under the provisions of the decree issued by the National Government in October last. Gen. Mendoza has received authority to punish with death all kidnappers and banditti.

Gen. Alvarez has invaded the district of Jalapa, where he has commenced levying money and seizing horses. Gen. Jiminez has given arms to the inhabitants of Chilicotha, to defend themselves against Alvarez.

The conspiracy at Puebla ... owing to the vigilance of the Government. At San Luis Potosi the tribunals are closed because the subaltern officers are unpaid. Gen. Corona is expected here from Sinaloa, on business connected with the revolution there.

Possibly the U. S. gunboat Saginaw will interfere in the trouble at Mazatlan.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The ocean cable furnishes the full report of Lord Stanley's speech in the House of Commons last Friday on the Alabama claims. Stanley declares his wish to arrange the matter, and don't think any difficulty arises from popular feeling in England. He says the principle of arbitration has been accepted, so far as England is concerned. The truth is we have conceded everything asked when this dispute began. The United States now demand that we include as a point for reference whether we were right or wrong in recognizing the Confederation when we did. Stanley could not see what bearing this has on the question of damages. They might as well include the question whether we were right or wrong in the war of 1812. This point is to be decided by considerations of State policy, and not legal obligations.

Stanley proceeds to show that Seward himself had practically recognized the Confederates. He concluded thus:

I never concealed my opinion that the American claims, or some of them at least, under reference proposed by the United States, were very likely to make out their case, and get their money to the United States. The money part is a matter ... small ... have ... small ... hold water, ... an unimportant ... to the ... preferred against us. But I think if matters were fairly adjusted against us we should not be disposed to grudge the payment. The expense would be quite worth incurring if only in order to obtain an authoritative decision as to the position of neutrals in future wars. If the Alabama claimants are kept out of what may be due them they ought to understand, and I think they will understand, that it is not by any act of the Government, and though party politics may run high in the United States, I will not believe any party can be so reckless to the interests of their own country as to ... in a quarrel which may possibly end in a great and costly war for the sake of forcing in any one particular ... which it was in their power to settle, and probably ... in their own sense without any recourse to violence. Speaking as an isolated individual, ... without ... to what might be done in the future, should have thought international questions are better settled one by one. But I am not disposed to regret any ... of settlement. If we can agree upon the substance, I do not think either the Government or the House, or the country would be disposed to stand out on a ... of form."

LONDON, March 13—Midnight.—In the House of Commons, the Attorney General in reply to a question, said the Government did not propose to interfere with the decision of the Judges, in regard to mixed juries in the trials of foreigners by English courts.

The House in Committee of the Whole resumed the debate on the grievances of Ireland. ... for the Strand said that Ministers had promised to reform, but the reform proved to be only a commission of inquiry and a new university. More than this was ... to conciliate Ireland, which should no longer be ... by English laws, customs and prejudices, but ... to the wishes of the Irish people. One ... of all property in Ireland is public, but used for the benefit of only one in twelve of the inhabitants. This was the ... evil, and it was a scandalous one.

Hughes urged a general reform for Ireland. The debate was quite lengthy.

PARIS, March 12.—A law enlarging the right to hold public meetings was introduced in the Corps Legislatif.

The Figaro has been ... for a ... of the new press law.

NAPLES, March 12.—The naval banquet given by Admiral Provana to Farragut, was attended by the ... naval officers of Italy, and a large and brilliant ... of guests. The most cordial good feeling was ... toward the United States. The city authorities will soon give a banquet to Farragut.

FROM THE NORTH.

VICTORIA, March 14.—Daniel Cleal was arrested yesterday upon the charge of having set fire to his building on Monday morning last with the intention of defrauding the Royal Insurance Company of $5,600.

OUR SAN FRANCISCO DISPATCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—The managers of the Woman's Hospital have already ... about $1,000. They have procured a ... house on Clay street near Stockton.

The apprentices held a meeting this evening and passed resolutions supporting the eight hour law. Also, a resolution declaring that the ... of the Alta in regard to the eight hour law was outrageous.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—The police commissioners last night voted to remove about forty more members of the police force.

The chances are greatly against the saving of the ship Viscata. An unsuccessful attempt was made to get her off yesterday.

The Produce Exchange propose to take an ... of the stock of flour, wheat, barley and oats in the State on the 1st of April, and will soon transmit blanks for that purpose.

Money Market.

Legal tenders 71½@72.

New York quotations—Gold opened at 139½ and closed at 139½. Sterling steady at 109½@109⅞.

Flour and wheat unchanged. Liverpool wheat market 15s.

Markets.

Flour—Demand moderate, at unchanged prices; at the close 400 qr sks at $7 25@7 50.

Wheat—Sales for the past few days, not before reported, embrace 2,000 sacks prime milling at $2 75, 1,000 sacks do $2 74, 1,800 ... do $2 72½, 300 sacks do $2 70; 100 sacks do $2 70; 1,000 sacks good milling $2 65; 500 sacks do $2 66. To-day the market is very quiet at $2 ... @2 75 per 100 lbs, as the nominal ... for fair to strictly choice; at the close, 1,000 sacks ... at $2 75, 250 sacks choice at $2 70.

Barley—There is apparently less disposition to operate at the late extreme rates. Holders say $2 is the best offer they can get. We quote prices nominal at $1 95@2, at close, 1,000 sacks good at $2.

Oats—Sales of 400 sacks choice at full figures. We quote the market quiet.

Shipping.

Arrived—March 13th, ship Mary Gl..., Port Discovery; bark Florence, Seabeck.

Cleared—Ship Dublin, Port Townsend; British ship Rhoda, Port Gamble.

Sailed—British bark Kedar, Port Townsend.

Arrived, March 14th—Ship ..., 129 days from New York; ship Shatemuck, 104 days from Rio; bark North Star, 155 days from Boston.

Cleared—Steamer Ajax, Astoria; ship Heloise, Port Townsend.

Sailed—Ship Dublin, Port Townsend; British ship Rhoda, Port Gamble; bark D. M. Hall, Coos Bay; bark Moneynick, Seattle; bark Gold Hunter, Port Madison.

Miscellaneous.

CITY BAKERY AND Provision Store.

R. PITTOCK, ... NO. 9 NORTH FRONT STREET, Opposite the Lower Steamboat Landing, and Corner First and Morrison Streets.

Wholesale and Retail manufacturer of

BREAD, Butter, Water, Sugar, Boston and Soda CRACKERS,

PILOT BREAD, PIES, CAKES, &c., &c., and all kinds of

STEAMBOAT AND SHIP STORES, Family Groceries, FEED, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, &c., &c.

Bread and Stores delivered to any part of the City. Orders from a distance carefully filled and promptly dispatched.

The be... ... will be ... ON THE CASH PRINCIPLE.

PORTLAND PLUMBING, GAS & STEAM FITTING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 110 First Street.

ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY ... of ... the Best—

Cooking Ranges,
Hot Water Boilers,
..., Tin and ... Bath Tubs;
Square and ...gular ... Wash ...
Marble Wash Stands;
Cold, and Hot and Cold WATER SHOWERS;
SILVER-PLATED BASIN COCKS;
MARBLE WASH-BASINS;
FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS;
HYDRAULIC RAMS;
NON FREEZING HYDRANTS;
WATER CLOSETS, &c., &c.

Persons wishing to introduce Cold, or Hot and Cold Water into their premises, either Plain or On ... would do well to give me a call.

Portland, Jan. 3d, 1868. — C. M. MYERS.

ENGINEERS AND OTHERS, Take Notice.

JUST RECEIVED, A SMALL LOT OF THE CELEbrated SCOTCH TUBES for Water G...

Also, the Largest Stock ever ... in this city of all sizes WROUGHT IRON PIPES from ½ to 4 inch inside diameter; BRASS COCKS, T'S, ELBOWS, RETURN BENDS, NIPPLES, BUSHINGS, &c.

Constantly on hand, STEAM WHISTLES, STEAM GUAGES, WATER GUAGES, GOVERNOR and STOP VALVES, THROTTLE, ANGLE and CHECK VALVES, GUAGE COCKS, AIR COCKS, and all kinds of

BRASS WORK, FOR STEAM, WATER, AND GAS.

Persons wishing any thing in the above line, will do well to examine and price my stock before ... San Francisco.

C. M. MYERS, Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting ..., jan3dtf — No. 110, First Street, Portland.

The Steamer Ranger,

CAPT. J. N. FISHER,

WILL LEAVE PORTLAND FOR MONTICELLO on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at ... o'clock A. M. RETURNING ON WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. mh13dtf

Notice

THAT THE ST. HELENS MILL CO. ARE NOW prepared to furnish all kinds of LUMBER at the most reasonable rates.

J. M. RITCHEY, Agent for Portland and vicinity.

OFFICE—AT PARRISH & ATKINSON'S, No. 110 Front street, where orders can be left and bills are payable. ...d1m

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1868

The Impeachment Trial

It is necessary for the Court of Impeachment in the case before it to proceed on all points with deliberation and circumspection. The importance of the occasion and a regard for the dignity of the Court as well as for the sense of the nation, forbid that the proceedings should be conducted with hurry and precipitation; nevertheless they should be conducted with such decision that the process of impeachment will not be brought into discredit and used to defeat the ends it was meant to serve. The ten days allowed the President to make answer to the articles is a suitable time; it neither evinces a purpose to dispatch the business with unseemly haste, nor shows a disposition to allow dilatory motions and pretenses to thwart the objects of the trial. As this is the first case of the first importance which has arisen under our Constitution, and as the proceedings, in case of any departure from justice or established practice, will surely form precedents which, in the event of similar trials, will be cited and used through all future time, it is especially necessary that there shall be the close adherence to established rules, and strict regard for the preservation, in letter and spirit, of that portion of the Constitution under which these proceedings are taken. Speculation as to the length of time required for the trial which is about to commence is quite futile; it may be finished in a month, and it may require two or three. But it may be safely asserted that the Senate will not pursue a dilatory, hesitating course, through fear of meeting the grave responsibility which has devolved upon them.

The most admirable exposition ever given of the nature and objects of the trial of impeachment, is found in the great speech delivered by Burke on the Hastings trial. In opening that case he said that "the future use and whole effect, if not the very existence of the process of impeachment before the peers of the Kingdom depended very much upon the decision then to be rendered,"—a remark which is singularly applicable to the case now pending before the corresponding tribunal in our own country. To cite further from his remarks, which will apply as well to the case of our country as to that of England: "This tribunal will be found (I hope will always be found) too great for petty causes; if it should at the same time be found incompetent to the great; that is, if little offences from their minuteness escape you, and the greatest, from their magnitude oppress you, it is impossible that this form of trial should not, in the end, vanish out of the Constitution. For we must not deceive ourselves; whatever does not stand with credit cannot stand long. And if the Constitution should be deprived, I do not mean in form, but virtually, of this resource, it is virtually deprived of everything else that is valuable in it. For this process is the cement which binds the whole together. In this court it is that no subject, in no part of the empire, can fail of competent and proportionable justice; here it is that we provide for that which is the substantial excellence of our Constitution, I mean the great circulation of responsibility by which no man in no circumstance, can escape the account he owes to the laws of his country. It is by this process that magistracy, which tries and controls all other things, is itself tried and controlled. Other Constitutions are satisfied with making good subjects; this is a security for good governors. It is by this tribunal that statesmen who abuse their power are accused by statesmen, and tried by statesmen, not upon the niceties of a narrow jurisprudence, but upon the enlarged and solid principles of state morality. It is here that those who by abuse of power have violated the spirit of law, can never hope for protection from any of its forms; it is here that those who have refused to conform themselves to its perfection, can never hope to escape through any of its defects. It ought, therefore, to become our common care to guard this precious deposit, rare in its use, but powerful in its effect, with a religious vigilance, and never suffer it to be either discredited or antiquated."

The War and Slavery.

A [illegible] student at Dallas inquires "to what extent and how long the practice of returning runaway slaves to their masters was followed by our military authorities at the commencement of the war." It was all but universal during 1861 and 1862, and never wholly ceased till the emancipation proclamation was issued at the beginning of 1863. For the first two years the war was conducted essentially on the principle that slavery was inviolable. There was a feverish anxiety to convince the rebels that the war was not waged for the abolition of slavery, but solely for the purpose of maintaining the Union. In 1861 President Lincoln revoked Fremont's order in regard to the emancipation of slaves in Missouri, and in 1862 he revoked a similar order of Gen. Hunter in regard to slaves in South Carolina. Slavery was spared in the hope that this course might induce the rebels to submit. History shows that the war was not a "crusade against slavery," as such "double-tongued, outward sainted falsifiers as many Copperhead orators (including Jo. Smith) declare it to have been. The nation slowly awoke to a realization that it would be necessary to abolish slavery. But it grew very slowly into a consciousness of this great fact. Hence the feebleness with which the war was prosecuted during the first two years. In order to save both slavery and the Union, it was deemed best by such Generals as M'Clellan that little fighting should be done. There were lingering hopes of a compromise in the minds of a class of men who could not be brought to comprehend the real purpose of the rebels and the demoniac energy with which they maintained their wicked cause. This practically paralyzed the great army of the Potomac, and prevented it from accomplishing anything till a new policy was inaugurated. When we got to fighting for the Union without being held back by a solicitude for the preservation of slavery, the rebellion was soon effectually crushed. It never could have been quelled had the timid policy of the first two years been continued.

An Admirable Article

We desire to call particular attention to an article from the *Atlantic Monthly* which we publish in this issue. "As a graphic and truthful history of "The Destructive Democracy," too much cannot be said in its praise." A rational appeal from its historical statements, or a sober denial of its arguments and conclusions, is wholly impossible. We hope every one of our readers will peruse it with close attention. The article is candid in its tone, and temperate, though exceedingly cogent in its argument. It is in itself a magazine of offensive weapons against "Democracy." No better document could be circulated.

A correspondent writes from Walla Walla that the cold weather experienced at that place during the past winter was 10 deg. below zero. No stock have been lost except sheep. At the date of the letter (the 5th inst.) grass was growing fresh and green, and farmers were ploughing for spring crops. Wheat is selling at fifty cents per bushel.

The delegates to the Union State Convention from Benton county are: A. M. Witham, J. R. Bayley, T. B. Odeneal, George W. Johnson and Julius Brownson. They are instructed to vote for Col. Kelsay for Judge of the 2d District. The Convention will meet on the 9th of May for the purpose of nominating a county ticket.

Trouble in Camp

The attention of the Oregon "Democracy" who have had so much to say of late in advocacy of the Pendleton greenback scheme is specially invited to the speech of ex-Gov. Seymour of New York, in which he denounces the proposition as "a stain on the honor of the country and ruinous to business interests and laboring men." Seymour is a leading champion of their party and undoubtedly the choice of all that portion of it east of Ohio, for the Presidency. It is evident that the bond-holding Democrats of New York will never consent to the nomination of a man who is pledged to the scheme of virtual repudiation which is so popular with another section of the party. They have money and other potent influences enough to control the Convention and they will do it, just as they did in 1864, when they nominated McClellan against the wishes of a vast majority of the organization. But suppose either portion to win, what will the other do? If Pendleton is nominated will the "bloated bond holders" support him? or if Seymour, the bond holders' candidate, is successful, will the Western repudiaters rally to his standard? The truth is, the Copperheads will be far more embarrassed on financial questions than the Republicans. The former are already divided into two parties, each advocating a distinct and irreconcilable financial policy. Greenback Democrats and bond-holding Democrats are at war upon the most vital of all issues. The repudiators have a majority, but the bond holders have the most money. The former will yield to the persuasive arguments, the purchasing power, of bonds and stocks, which the latter know how to employ, and all the various greenback resolutions which have been passed throughout the country will be rescinded. In the French Assembly in 1789, Mirabeau declared that any enunciation of principles before the adoption of the Constitution would be but an almanac which could last only a year; so the resolutions which Copperhead State and County Conventions are passing in regard to the payment of bonds by issues of greenbacks, will soon be effete and obsolete. The party in this State must be prepared to eat its resolves and go back from its declarations.

FROM "PHILIP DRUNK" TO "PHILIP SOBER."—For several days past Beriah's efforts have been devoted almost wholly to the labor of proving, to his own satisfaction, that General Grant is "a drunkard" and a man of no intellectual force or capacity whatever. We think it more than probable that Beriah has been hob nobbing for some days with some of the distinguished Democratic politicians who undertake to do themselves honor by claiming to have "been drunk with Grant" when he was here some years ago, and that the obliquity of mental vision, caused by raising a tumbler as an eye glass, has led to these attempts to disparage Grant. We are confirmed in this opinion by an article which Beriah wrote in the San Francisco *Press* in 1864, in which Grant was praised very highly,—the object being to disparage President Lincoln by extolling the General. Therefore we appeal from Beriah's decision of 1868 to his decision of 1864; or, to put it differently, we appeal from "Philip drunk" to "Philip sober." In the *Press* of March 15th, 1864, we read as follows:

Gen. Grant, we are certain, has no bargain with Lincoln, (in regard to the Presidency), he is too honorable a man, a gentleman and a soldier to countenance the political intrigues of the man who is now endeavoring by the bestowal of patronage and public money to re-elect himself. Gen. Grant, by his skill and bravery has honorably won the distinction conferred, and is in no respect indebted to President Lincoln.

Also, we read in the *Press* of June 18th 1864, that "Gen. Grant had too much of the honor of a soldier to allow himself to be made the profiting party to a trick of dirty politicians." And that he had "exhibited self-respect" which would soon bring him into disgrace with the Administration, etc. These praises of Grant, be it observed, were uttered subsequently to the alleged conduct for which Beriah now condemns him. The value of old Toot's efforts at "political essay writing" is well illustrated by a comparison of these extracts from the *Press* with the articles he is now producing.

The Union majority in New Hampshire is stated at about 2,700, a very substantial victory when it is considered that New Hampshire is a close State, that the Copperheads made the most extraordinary efforts to carry it, and that they had the prestige of their last year's success to inspirit them. The *Herald*, with its accustomed candor and truthfulness declares that the present majority "is the smallest ever achieved by the Republican party in New Hampshire since that party was organized." That organ is a truly valuable medium of political intelligence. In 1862 the Republican or Union majority in that State was 1,885. In 1863 the combined vote of the Union candidates for Governor (there being two in the field) was but 574 larger than the Democratic vote, and the election had to be decided by the Legislature. More than that, in 1863, the Democrats had a clear majority in the State on the vote for Congressmen. In 1864, Lincoln's majority was only 700 larger than the present Republican majority. In the late election over 7,000 votes were thrown, and accordingly the difference in favor of the Democrats, as compared with the last Presidential election, is less than one vote in a hundred. Some of their smart ones may be able to figure how long it will take them at this rate to overcome the majority of 411,281 which the Union party obtained in 1864.

A short time after Mr. Stanton returned to the War Office the Copperhead press throughout the United States published a story to the effect that one of his first acts on returning was to draw pay (nearly $3,000) for the time he had been suspended from office. In reply to this, John Potts, the disbursing clerk of the War Department, published a card in the Washington *Star*, declaring the statement without foundation and remarking that Mr. Stanton had informed him that he did not consider himself entitled to any pay for that period under the act of Congress. This allegation against Stanton is merely a specimen Copperhead falsehood.

The only contemporaries of Webster and Clay in either House of Congress, are Senators Fessenden of Maine and Johnson of Maryland. The term of the latter will expire on the 4th of March next. He asked for a re-election, but the Confederate Democracy, now in power in his State, treated his claims with contempt. Reverdy Johnson is undoubtedly the ablest and most distinguished citizen of Maryland, but that rebel ridden State will never forgive him because he has shown himself on many great occasions a genuine patriot.

The delegates to the Union State Convention from Linn county are: James Elkins, John Barrows, J. W. George, O. W. Richardson, J. C. Coombs, —— Ewbanks, C. H. Paine, Hiram Smith, Wm. McCoy and Robt. Glass.

The Albany *Journal* says that 119 copies of the La Crosse *Democrat* are received at Scio, the headquarters of the Confederate brethren in the "Forks." The number of copies of the *Venus Miscellany* received is not stated.

It will be seen that there is an advance in greenbacks, as the day of Johnson's removal from office approaches. It is supposed that the Copperhead "revolution" will not come off as advertised in their organs.

Vallandigham, in predicting the defeat of the Democratic party in Ohio next fall, says the Republican majority will be from three to twenty thousand.

OUR SAN FRANCISCO DISPATCH

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—The steamer Montana from Panama arrived about 8 o'clock last night.

The Panama *Star* of February 23d, says that while a large number of passengers were still on board the steamer *Fulton*, a fight occurred between the firemen and sailors, in which all hands were severely cut with knives.

The two iron clads had been withdrawn from Valparaiso, the risk of Spanish invasion having ceased.

Great fears are entertained of the cholera reaching Chili from the Argentine Republic.

The wheat crops have been damaged in Southern Chili, by rain, and a violent hurricane [illegible] away vast quantities of wheat from the threshing floors.

The cholera continues to make dreadful havoc in Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and all the country in that vicinity.

A desperate attempt to kidnap a young girl in her father's house was made by some unknown person on Friday night. The girl's screams brought assistance, but the villain escaped.

Ned Hare and —— Hesse have been held in one thousand dollars bonds to answer before the grand jury on a charge of attempting to reduce young girls to prostitution.

Advices from the mountains report a heavy fall of rain last night and this morning.

Monetary

Gold closed at 139½ in New York yesterday. Other quotations unchanged.

Arrived—Bark *Bridgeport*, 134 days from New York.

A subscription has been circulated at Salem to raise money to build a Union Club Hall, and $1,000 was pledged at once. The Club now numbers 2?0 members, and the list is rapidly increasing.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF IDAHO—BOISE CITY, I. T.—Organized March 11th, 1867 (with circulation) under Act of Congress approved June 3d, 1864. Authorized capital $500,000. Paid up capital $100,000. B. M. DuRell, President; C. W. Moore, Cashier. Collections of Notes and Accounts on the principal places of Idaho Territory promptly attended to. Exchange for Coin or Currency on this Bank can be purchased of Ladd & Tilton, Portland, Oregon.

THE STEAMER JOHN L. STEPHENS not last but has arrived at Portland and brought to KOHN & FISHEL, the largest and best assortment of Gentlemen's Spring and Summer Suits, the latest style, and of the best material that has been offered in this city for years. The Ladies have not been forgotten. They will find by an inspection of the stock just arrived that their wants have been anticipated by a selection of dry goods, the equal of which is not often presented here.

PRATT'S ABOLITION OIL!
FOR ABOLISHING PAIN

Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Pain in the Breast and Sides, Colic, Cramps, Bowel Complaints, Weak, Swollen and Stiff Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Lame Back, and all Internal and External Aches and Pains. Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle, the larger bottles containing nearly three times as much as the small ones.

PRATT'S NEW LIFE!

THE GREAT BOTANIC REMEDY. PURIFIES THE BLOOD, Invigorates the Liver, Strengthens the Stomach and Regulates the Bowels. An Infallible Remedy for Piles, Dyspepsia and Constipation. A Sure Preventive of Fever and Ague and all Malarious Complaints. Price $1 00 per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

Wholesale Agents—Messrs. SMITH & DAVIS and HODGE, CALEF & CO. Wholesale Druggists, Portland, Oregon. mh16d3m3p

Buchtel's Photograph Gallery is the only establishment in Oregon that is thoroughly prepared to do all the *different styles of* work in the art. Photographs from card to life size. *The new cabinet cards, &c., &c.* Small pictures enlarged (retouched in India ink—painted in water-colors or oil by Mrs. S. J. Rumsey). Pictures that are fading can be reproduced in this way. All negatives taken in this gallery will be carefully preserved, and additional copies had. I have now on hand a very large collection of negatives, the names of which are recorded alphabetically in a book for that purpose that can be seen in the reception room.

MARRIED:

At Albany, March 12th, 1868, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. F. S. Crosby and Miss L. Newhouse.

In this city, at the residence of Mrs. Scott, on Sunday morning, March 15th, 1868, by Justice Anderson, Thos. Crane, of Salem, to Mrs. E. Higginson, of this city.

At the Congregational Church, in this city, on Sunday evening, March 15th, 1868, by Rev. Mr. Atkinson, E. Pfanburrough, of Salem, to Mrs. C. M. Conger, of Portland. No cards.

NEW TO-DAY.

CHOW-KI-ANG!
THE CELEBRATED CHINESE
BLOOD AND STOMACH
INVIGORATOR.

A purely Vegetable remedy for strengthening the Stomach and Digestive Organs, regulating the Liver, Bowels and Secretions, purifying the Blood, eradicating Mercurial and Syphilitic Taints, Healing Eruptions, Pimples, Skin Diseases and Discharges, Relieving Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Muscular and Nervous Disorders, restoring Tone and Vigor to the System when debilitated by disease or imprudence.

This preparation is exclusively of Chinese origin and contains in a concentrated state, the curative properties of fourteen distinct Medical Plants. It is entirely unlike any remedy for similar complaints ever before offered to the public, and will be found upon trial more thorough and radical in its effects.

Full directions with every bottle. Price, $1. Trade supplied at LANGLEY, CROWELL & CO.'S,
Corner Battery and Clay streets, San Francisco,
mh16d3m4p Wholesale Agents.

Notice.

I HAVE THIS DAY SOLD TO CHAS. H. WOODARD
MY STOCK OF
Drugs and Medicines
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, ETC.

And would respectfully solicit for my successor a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed upon myself.
Portland, March 11th, 1868.
mh13dawtf L. GROSS.

CHAS. H. WOODARD,
(*SUCCESSOR TO L. GROSS*),
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
CARTER'S BRICK BUILDING,
Corner of Front and Alder Streets,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO THE COMPOUNDING of Physicians' Prescriptions by a thoroughly Competent and Cautious Apothecary.
☞ For the convenience of those who may require medicines after business hours, a night bell has been provided, which will be promptly answered AT ANY HOUR OF THE NIGHT. mh13dtf

Oregon Market!

THE OREGON MARKET HAS BEEN REMOVED TO THE
Southwest Corner First & Madison Sts.
A full supply of the Best
BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, VEAL, HAM,
BACON and CORNED MEATS of all kinds,
kept constantly on hand.
☞ Orders delivered promptly and without charge to every part of the city.
ja6d1m J. B. KELLER, Proprietor.

PACIFIC MARKET!

EMPIRE MARKET REMOVED TO
THE PACIFIC MARKET!
Where all the business of the undersigned will be concentrated. I will keep all the varieties of Meats the country affords.
☞ Orders promptly attended to and delivered at the shortest notice. A. H. JOHNSON.
Portland, May 1st, 1867. dawtf

Wanted.

SIX GOOD TAILORESSES TO MAKE PANTS in rooms. None need apply except good Seamstresses. Enquire at the
PORTLAND CLOTHING FACTORY,
Corner of Stark and First Streets.
mh14dtf A. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

Has Arrived at Last,
A LARGE LOT OF
TOBACCO ANTIDOTE!
PARRISH & ATKINSON,
mh11dtf No. 110 Front Street.

SWISS CHEESE!

ONE VERY FINE LOT SWISS CHEESE
JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.
[illegible] C. A. BURCKHARDT.

Wanted.

ONE FIRST RATE OYSTERMAN WANTED AT
mh10dtf THE GEM.

NEW TO-DAY.

THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF BOSTON.

PURELY MUTUAL.
1835 INCORPORATED 1835.

CASH ASSETS	$6,000,000 00
CASH DISTRIBUTIONS 1867	520,573 55
TOTAL SURPLUS DIVIDED	2,726,573 53
LOSSES PAID IN 1867	381,000 00
TOTAL LOSSES PAID	2,795,100 00
INCOME FOR 1867	2,403,808 00

No Extra Charge for Traveling to and from the Atlantic States, Europe, Oregon, or the Sandwich Islands.

Officers:

PRESIDENT	B. F. STEVENS
SECRETARY	JOSEPH M. GIBBENS
Medical Examiner	W. W. MORLAND, M. D.

NO STOCKHOLDERS IN THIS COMPANY TO draw from the Surplus Fund from 12½ to 25 per cent. 3 to 5 years before a distribution of the balance among Policy holders.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED AND PAID ANNUALLY, the first available at payment of Second Premium.

NO FORFEITURES in this Company. Policy holder has insurance for every cent paid in, by Act of the Massachusetts Legislature. Under this law, to a Policy holder, age 35, in ordinary life plan (other plans in proportion):

One annual premium will continue policy in force	2 years and 3 days
Two annual premiums will continue policy in force	4 years and 12 days.
Three annual premiums will continue policy in force	6 years and 27 days
Four annual premiums will continue policy in force	8 years and 46 days
Five annual premiums will continue policy in force	10 years and 56 days

Read your Policies. We invite investigation.

HOME OFFICE, 39 State Street, Boston.
PACIFIC BRANCH OFFICE,
302 Montgomery St., San Francisco.
EVERSON & HAINES, General Agents.

J. A. CHAPMAN, M. D. Medical Examiner.

OFFICE, PORTLAND, OREGON,
66 Front St., directly opposite Arrigoni's Hotel.
A. P. DENNISON,
mh14d1m Agent for Oregon and the Territories.

EIGHTH ANNUAL BALL
OF THE PORTLAND
HIBERNIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY
WILL BE GIVEN AT THE
ORO FINO HALL!
ON TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, 1868.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

W. P. BURKE	M. GLEASON,
F. T. GATENS,	WM. TIERNEY

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

WM. TIERNEY	W. P. BURKE
JOHN SWENEY,	EDWARD O'DEA

FLOOR MANAGERS.

M. GLEASON,	E. CAHALIN
F. T. GATENS,	P. COAKLEY
B. BARRY	

TICKETS, $3 00.—Can be procured of any of the Committee. mh2d10t

N. P. R. R.

WHILE THE RAILROAD PROJECTS ARE ENgrossing the attention of all our business men,
THE
EXTREME LOW PRICES OF GOODS
AT
ISIDOR SCHWARTZ'S
Is attracting the attention of
ALL THE LADIES OF PORTLAND!
and especially
DURING THE HOLIDAYS
I propose to sell from my stock of
DRESS GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,
CHEAPER THAN EVER, TO CLOSE OUT THE SAME
BY THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1868.
ISIDOR SCHWARTZ,
No. 111½ Front Street,
dec16tf Opposite the New Columbian Hotel.

Notice.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE
HENLEY'S ROYAL BALSAM!
Will be put up in GREATLY ENLARGED BOTTLES, RETAILING AT ONE DOLLAR.

☞ There are yet remaining in market a few of the OLD or 75 cent style which as soon as exhausted will be replaced with the NEW OR ONE DOLLAR SIZE.

The difficulty heretofore encountered in procuring bottles of proper size and style, has induced the proprietor to adopt a LARGER BOTTLE, and henceforth there will be NO DEVIATION IN SIZE OR PRICE. The name HENLEY'S ROYAL BALSAM will be blown on each and every bottle.
L. GROSS,
Sole Proprietor.
Portland, March 3d, 1868. mh5d2w

D. W. WILLIAMS GEO. T. MYERS
WILLIAMS & MYERS
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Groceries, Provisions,
DRIED FRUITS,
GRAIN AND FEED,
OF ALL KINDS.
HAVE AMPLE FIRE-PROOF STORAGE,
AND WILL DO A
General Commission Business
NO. 110 FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
☞ CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. oc26d1l

Home Manufacture!
HIGGINS & CO.
ARE NOW MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF
Chemical, Olive, Pale and Brown
FAMILY SOAP,

WHICH WE WILL SELL AT SAN FRANCISCO prices and deliver on up-river boats free of charge.
All orders sent to PORTLAND SOAP FACTORY, or to McCRAKEN, MERRILL & CO., Agents, will meet with prompt attention.
W. I. HIGGINS & CO., Proprietors,
NO. 8 FRONT STREET, Portland, Oregon,
One block north of O. S. N. Co.'s Wharf.
McCRAKEN, MERRILL & CO., Agts.
mh14d3ptf 8*1l

J. F. JONES & CO.
STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS,
Corner Main and Second Streets,
PORTLAND, OREGON,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GOOD SUPPLY
of OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA,
CHARTRES and RIO GROUND COFFEE,
AND ALL KINDS OF SPICES.

N. B.—Ground Coffee and Spices are always best for Family uses when FRESH, and the public are invited to try our HOME MANUFACTURE instead of using old and stale importations from California and elsewhere.
For prices, see quotations in the OREGONIAN. Liberal discount is made on large orders. fe20dtf

WILLAMETTE MARKET!
SPAULDING & CLINE,
N. E. Corner of Alder and First streets,
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE BEST OF
ALL KINDS OF MEATS!
All orders attended to promptly and delivered on the shortest notice.
WILL PAY THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR BEEF AND MUTTON STOCK. mh4dawtf

CELEBRATION
OF
ST. PATRICK'S DAY!
TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1868.

THE IRISH CITIZENS OF PORTLAND WILL
Celebrate the coming
ANNIVERSARY OF IRELAND'S PATRON SAINT
In a becoming manner. A Prospective [illegible] to all Irishmen and friends of Ireland in [illegible] State and [illegible] in Washington [illegible] to participate with them on that occasion.

ORDER OF EXERCISES:

The PORTLAND HIBERNIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, the members of the FENIAN GUARD, and the members of the FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, and all others who desire to participate will meet at the ORO FINO HALL at 9 o'clock A. M., where they will form for procession through the principal streets, returning to ORO FINO HALL, where an ORATION WILL BE DELIVERED, after which the respective parties will be escorted to their respective Halls where they will be dismissed.

The Portland Hibernian Benevolent Society will form on First street, the right resting on Oak, and the other Societies will please fall into their respective places.

Chief Marshal of the Day	W. P. BURKE
Assistant Marshals	E. CAHALIN, B. O'HARA
Orator	JOHN DONOVAN

MUSIC BY FIELDS' BRASS BAND, which has been engaged for the occasion. mh14td

J. B. CONGLE,
No. 94 Front Street, Portland, Oregon,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY
announce to his old friends
and patrons, that he has just
Returned from the East, where he has bought
a Large and well selected Stock of
SADDLERY HARDWARE!
GOLD AND SILVER PLATED HARNESS,
COACH HARNESS, DOUBLE CARRIAGE HARNESS,
SINGLE HARNESS,
HILL'S CONCORD TEAM AND STAGE HARNESS,
Boston Dray Collars,
Splendid Assortment of Whips, etc., etc.

In addition to the above he will keep on hand a Large Supply of Home Made
SADDLES, HARNESS, COLLARS, AND BRIDLES,
Also SANTA CRUZ HARNESS LEATHER, SKIRTING and BRIDLE, all of which he offers to the Trade at Lower Rates than ever before offered in this market.
☞ Call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere, and I will guarantee to please.
Portland, Nov. 24, 1867. d2ptf

D. FALK JULIUS KRAEMER.
FALK & KRAEMER,
AUCTION & COMMISSION HOUSE,
No. 86 Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
REGULAR SALE DAYS,
Tuesdays & Fridays,
At 10 o'clock A. M.

CONSIGNMENTS OF PRODUCE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE solicited, and LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made if required.
OUTSIDE SALES TAKEN AT A SMALL COMMISSION.
☞ We have engaged the services of MR. OSCAR KILBOURN as Auctioneer.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.
Goldstein & Seller, Adelsdorfer Bros., San Francisco.
Seller, Frankenau & Co., Portland.
mh11d1tf

Paper and Stationery
WAREHOUSE.
JOHN G. HODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
STATIONERY,
BLANK BOOKS,
WRAPPING PAPER,
PLAYING CARDS,
FLAT CAP, BILL HEAD and
LEDGER PAPER,
PRINTERS' CARDS,
SCHOOL BOOKS, &c., &c.
329 and 331 Sansome street,
S. W. corner Sacramento,
mh12d2p2m San Francisco.

ARMES & DALLAM,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
Brushes, Twines, Cordage, &c.,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
BROOMS, PAILS, TUBS, WASHBOARDS, &c.,
215 and 217 Sacramento Street,
SAN FRANCISCO,
118 Maiden Lane, New York.
mh12d2p3m

REMOVED.
BLOOM & MOSKOWITZ,
OF THE
NEW YORK STORE!
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 93 Front Street,
(Formerly occupied by Goldsmith Bros.)

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS FROM THE EAST, CONsisting of DRY GOODS, FANCY and MILLINERY GOODS, DOMESTIC CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, MEN'S, BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, BOOTS and SHOES, &c.
Call and examine for yourselves. You can save twenty per cent. by buying your goods of
BLOOM & MOSKOWITZ,
NEW YORK STORE,
mh9tf No. 93 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

OREGON SEED STORE.
FRESH AND GENUINE SEEDS
OF ALL KINDS
At Wholesale and Retail.
FRUIT AND SHADE TREES,
FLOWERS AND SHRUBS.
☞ Orders solicited and promptly filled.
mh2dawtf RICHARD E. CHATFIELD.

OYSTERS!
A FINE LOT OF
FRESH OYSTERS
Just Received at
feb17 THE GEM.

FINE ARTS.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A VERY EXTENsive and choice assortment of Engravings, Chromo-Lithographs, Moldings and Frames of all descriptions; Winsor & Newton's Oil and Water Colors, Canvass, Drawing Papers, Drawing Studies, Sketch Books, Books on Architecture and Ornamentation, Brushes, Pencils, Pastel Crayons, Bust Board, Materials for Wax Flowers, &c., &c., which we offer at the lowest rates.
SNOW & ROOS,
219 Montgomery st., (Russ Block), 635 Sansome st.
feb27d1m and 445 Washington st., San Francisco.

Now is the Time!
SIX STATES PAPERS FOR
FIFTY CENTS!
HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR JANUARY & FEBRUARY
25 CENTS EACH!
All other Magazines and Papers at same rates at
mh6dtf CHARLES BARRETT'S.

Union Market
South West Corner of Washington and Second Streets.
MANN, SCHLOTH & CO., Proprietors.

WILL ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND the Best of MEATS OF ALL VARIETIES, and other articles in their line WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
All Hotel Steamboat orders [illegible] filled. As we expect to keep a good assortment [illegible] [illegible] country, we will deliver the same to purchasers in all parts of the city.
☞ Kosher Meats constantly on hand.
Portland, Sept. 6th, 1867. dtf

BOOTS AND SHOES,
sep1dtf For sale by H. W. CORBETT & CO.

LOUIS WORMSER,	San Fran	WM. MEYER	New York
ISIDOR WORMSER,		SIMON WORMSER,	

WM. MEYER & CO.
108 and 110 SANSOME ST.,
IN MURPHY, GRANT & CO.'S NEW BLOCK
SAN FRANCISCO,
Manufacturers and Importers
OF THE BEST MADE
MEN'S and BOYS'
CLOTHING!
Ever Offered on the Pacific Coast,
Consisting of
MEN'S FRENCH BEAVER SUITS,
Men's French Cassimere Suits;
Men's Union Cassimere Suits,
French Brown, Black, Blue and Olive
FROCK COATS!
FRENCH BLACK DOESKIN PANTS!
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH CASSIMERE PANTS;
SATINET PANTS;
COTTONADE PANTS.
DUSTERS & LINEN SACK COATS!
HEAVY LINEN DUCK DUSTERS;
HEAVY SPANISH LINEN DUSTERS;
HEAVY LINEN SACK COATS,
HEAVY LINEN SUITS,
WHITE LINEN DUCK SUITS.
STAPLE GOODS!
THE BEST SEWED AND LARGEST CUT OF
OVERALLS;
JUMPERS;
DUCK PANTS;
OVERSHIRTS in large Varieties;
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
BOYS' CLOTHING!
MEN'S AND BOYS'
FURNISHING GOODS!
SOLE AGENTS FOR THOMAS ATKINSON'S
CELEBRATED
WHITE SHIRTS!
HAYWARD'S
India Rubber Boots!
AND
INDIA RUBBER COATS!

☞ WE OFFER OUR STOCK CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE ON THE PACIFIC COAST, AND RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE TRADE TO EXAMINE THE SAME.
WM. MEYER & CO.,
108 and 110 Sansome Street,
feb10dtf San Francisco, Cal.

Auction and Commission.

A. B. RICHARDSON,
AUCTIONEER,
Corner of Front and Oak Streets,
AUCTION SALES
OF REAL ESTATE, GROCERIES, GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND HORSES.
Sale Days—Wednesday and Saturday.
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

At Private Sale.
ENGLISH REFINED BAR and BUNDLE IRON;
do. SQUARE & OCTAGON CAST STEEL;
HORSE SHOES, FILES, RASPS, SAWS,
SCREWS, FRY PANS, SHEET IRON, &c. [illegible]
ALSO,
Large assortment of GROCERIES & LIQUORS.
A. B. RICHARDSON, Au

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES,
General Merchandise, &c.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1868,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,

5 cases EL DORADO BOOTS—6-11;
20 cases MEN'S NAILED BOOTS, 6-11;
15 cases " BROGANS—6-12;
ALSO,
200 hf bbls SUGAR;
100 kegs GOLDEN SYRUP,
50 bbls SYRUP;
ALSO,
50 cases SARDINES—hf boxes,
25 cases do qr boxes,
ALSO,
100 cases McMURRAY'S OYSTERS,
50 cases [illegible] do
75 cases MONUMENTAL OYSTERS,
ALSO,
100 cases CAPERS,
50 cases TOMATOES,
[illegible] cases STRING BEANS,
25 cases ASSORTED JELLY.
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.
OPPOSITION
TO NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

THE ABOVE COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE New and Splendid
STEAMSHIP
OREGONIAN,
3,000 TONS—JOSEPH SUTTON, Commander,
FOR PANAMA,
From Mission St. Wharf at 12 o'clock, noon,
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25TH,
Connecting via PANAMA RAILROAD with
with the Company's Splendid Steamer
ARAGO, 3,000 tons,
FOR NEW YORK.

All Steamers of this Company will hereafter touch at Man[illegible] [illegible] each way. Freight and passage at [illegible] rates.

Passage Tickets to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Antwerp, by the [illegible] and Great Western Steamship Company's [illegible] and elegant iron Steamships, at unusually low rates.

Passage from Bremen, Hamburg, Southampton and Havre, by first-class steamers of the North German Lloyds at very low rates.

100 LBS BAGGAGE FREE. AN EXPERIENCED SURGEON on board. Medicine and attendance free.

The following Steamers will be dispatched in April:
April 5th—Steamship MOSES TAYLOR, via Nicaragua. Steamship NEBRASKA, via Panama.

For further information, apply to
I. W. RAYMOND, Agent,
N. W. corner of Pine and Battery Sts.
mh12d1d

CLOCKS!

EIGHT DAY ROUND GOTHIC STRIKE
EIGHT DAY ROUND GOTHIC ALARM,
EIGHT-DAY 2-PROP OCTAGON,
EIGHT DAY 2-PROP OCTAGON STRIKE,
EIGHT DAY ROUND HEAD
SIX INCH LEVERS, TIME,
SIX INCH LEVERS, ALARM
EIGHT INCH LEVERS, TIME
EIGHT INCH LEVERS, STRIKE
EIGHT-INCH LEVERS, ALARM

Seth Thomas' Celebrated Clocks:
EIGHT DAY ROSEWOOD PARLOR WEIGHT,
EIGHT DAY ROSEWOOD COLUMN WEIGHT,
EIGHT DAY [illegible] COLUMN WEIGHT,
EIGHT DAY GILT COLUMN WEIGHT
EIGHT-DAY PARLOR CALENDAR
EIGHT DAY O. G. WEIGHT
ONE-DAY ROSE COLUMN WEIGHT,
EIGHT-DAY ROSE COLUMN SPRING
EIGHT DAY GILT COLUMN SPRING
EIGHT DAY TUDOR COLUMN SPRING
And various other styles, [illegible]

Complete Assortment of Fresh [illegible]
received [illegible] and for sale at the [illegible]
MARKET RATES,
HAYNES & LAWTON,
516 Sansome street, corner [illegible]
mh12 SAN FRANCISCO.

REMOVAL!
SON & BRIGGS,
IMPORTERS OF PIPES,
AND
Smokers' Articles!
HAVE REMOVED TO S. E. CORNER
SANSOME & SACRAMENTO STS.,
SAN FRANCISCO,

WHERE THEY WILL BE PLEASED TO their customers and friends. The LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of [illegible] and SMOKERS' ARTICLES to be found in the [illegible] States kept constantly on hand by
SON & BRIGGS,
S. E. corner Sansome and Sacramento Sts.
San Francisco, February 6, 1868.

FINE WHISKIES,

EX LATE ARRIVALS VIA CAPE HORN AND THE Isthmus:
75 bbls. "Miller" [illegible]
50 do "Keller" Kentucky Bourbon
25 do "[illegible]" Pittsburg Rye
40 do "Marais" do do
100 do "Megibben" Kentucky Bourbon.
25 do "Old Virginia" Rye.
These are a complete stock of the best brands of whiskies now manufactured in the East and were carefully selected expressly for this market.
For sale in Bond or duty paid by
E. WEBSTER & CO.,
feb27d1m [illegible] 416 Front Street, San Francisco.

$1000 **$1000**
Kavanagh & Decker's Patent Billiard Cushions.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE ABOVE SUPERIOR Cushions offer to place $1,000 in the hands of any responsible party, who can show a better manufacture in the world of Billiard Tables, and they are willing to test the merits of [illegible] manufacture of [illegible] with [illegible].
LIEPSENFELD, Billiard Manufacturer,
57 Sacramento Street, below Montgomery,
San Francisco.
Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast.
☞ Country orders promptly filled.
[illegible] a large [illegible] of the best Billiard Balls and Trimmings of every description, with all the [illegible] improvements. [illegible]

MINING TOOLS. A Large Stock on hand and for sale by H. W. CORBETT & CO.

The Daily O

MONDAY MORNING, MA

CITY

Money Market

PASSENGERS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

CITY ITEMS.—We clip the

CIRCUIT COURT—UPTON, J.

FREIGHT FOR SAN FRANCISCO

DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC

PRODUCE.—Arrived, Saturday, M

SPECIAL TERM OF THE CIRCUIT COURT

AFTER THE RIGHT OF WAY

HORSES FOR CALIFORNIA.—The forty horses

BROOD MARES FOR WALLA WALLA

NOTICE.—Information wanted of

SIGNS AND PORTENTS.—From the earliest

Minerva Lodge No.
O. F. (German)—Meets

Portland R. A. C. No. 3.—Regular

Willamette Lodge No.

By order of

tion and Commission.

B. RICHARDSON,
CTIONEER
er of Front and Oak Streets.

UCTION SALES
STATE, GROCERIES GENERAL
CHANDISE AND HORSES
ys—Wednesday and Saturday.
A B RICHARDSON, Auctioneer

t Private Sale.
H REFINED BAR and BUNDLE IRON;
SQUARE & OCTAGON CAST STEEL;
SHOES, FILES, RASPS, SAWS,
-PANS, SHEET IRON, R. G. IRON.
ALSO,
e assortment of GROCERIES & LIQUORS.
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

AND PEREMPTORY SALE
AND SHOES, GROCERIES,
neral Merchandise, &c.
SDAY, MARCH 18, 1868,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
cases EL DORADO BOOTS—6-11;
cases MEN'S NAILED BOOTS—5-12;
cases " BROGANS—5-12;
ALSO,
bbls. SUGAR;
kegs GOLDEN SYRUP,
SYRUP;
ALSO,
cases SARDINES—½-boxes;
cases do ¼-boxes,
ALSO,
cases McMURRAY'S OYSTERS,
cases MONUMENTAL OYSTERS,
ALSO,
cases CAPERS
cases TOMATOES;
cases STRING BEANS,
cases UTED JELLY
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP Co
POSITION
W YORK VIA PANAMA.
OVE COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE
Splendid
STEAMSHIP
OREGONIAN
JOSEPH SUTTON..... Commander,
FOR PANAMA.
e St. Wharf at 12 o'clock, noon,
EDNESDAY, MARCH 25TH,
NAMA RAILROAD, at Aspinwall,
the Company's Splendid Steamer
ARAGO, 5,000 tons,
R NEW YORK.
ers of this Company will hereafter touch at
rbourg. Freight and p... at reduced
ckets to and from Liverpool, Queenstown,
otterdam, and Antwerp, by the Liverpool
City Line and the Company's staunch and
steamships, at unusually low rates
and Bremen, Hamburg, Southampton and
splendid steamers of the North German

BAGGAGE FREE. AN EXPERIENCED
Medicine and attendance Free.
dispatched in April,
steamship MOSES TAYLOR, via Nicara-
via Panama
apply to
I. W. RAYMOND, Agent,
r of Pine and Battery Streets,
San Francisco.

CLOCKS!
DAY ROUND GOTHIC STRIKE.
DAY ROUND GOTHIC ALARM,
DAY 2-PROP OCTAGON,
DAY 2-PROP OCTAGON STRIKE,
DAY ROUND HEAD.
LEVERS, TIME
LEVERS, ALARM
LEVERS, TIME
LEVERS, STRIKE
LEVERS, ALARM
CLOCKS

and Celebrated Clocks.
DAY ROSEWOOD PARLOR WEIGHT,
DAY ROSEWOOD COLUMN WEIGHT
DAY GILT COLUMN WEIGHT,
DAY GILT COLUMN WEIGHT,
DAY PARLOR CALENDAR.
WEIGHT,
COLUMN WEIGHT,
SPRING
GILT COLUMN SPRING
COLUMN SPRING
CLOCKS
their styles,
Assortment of Fresh Goods, just
and for sale at the LOWEST

S & LAWTON,
corner Merchant,
SAN FRANCISCO.

N & BRIGGS,
RTERS OF PIPES,
kers' Articles!
REMOVED TO S E CORNER
& SACRAMENTO STS.,
SAN FRANCISCO,
THEY WILL BE PLEASED TO SEE
and friends The LARGEST,
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF PIPES
Articles, to be found in the United
by
SON & BRIGGS,
Battery and Sacramento streets.
February 4, 1868. feb5dlm3p

FINE WHISKIES,
ARRIVALS VIA CAPE HORN AND THE
Wolff's Distillation.
Kentucky Bourbon
Rye.
do do
Kentucky Bourbon.
Rye.
some of the best brands of Whis-
factured in the East, and were carefully
y for this market
Duty paid by
R. WEBSTER & CO.
Front Street, San Francisco.

$1000

Patent Billiard Cushions.
ETORS OF THE ABOVE SUPERIOR
offer to place $1,000 in the hands of a re-
whenever any other manufacturer in the
d Tables shall express a like willingness
of his or their manufacture of Cushions
NFELD, Billiard Manufacturer
ery Street, below Montgomery,
San Francisco,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.
orders promptly filled
e assortment of the best Billiard Balls
of every description with all the modern

CORD. A Large Stock on hand and for
H. W. CORBETT & CO.

The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1868

CITY.

Money Market.

Legal Tender rates 71½@72
New York Gold Quotations 138¼

ANNIVERSARY OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—The Irish citizens of Portland have made very extensive preparations for the celebration to-morrow, of the anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint. There will be a meeting at Oro Fino Hall, at 9 o'clock A. M., of the Hibernian Benevolent Society, the Fenian Guard, the Fenian Brotherhood and all others desiring to participate in the festivities. As soon thereafter as practicable, a procession will be formed, which will move through the principal streets, and then return to the Hall. The procession will form and move under the direction of W. P. Burk, chief marshal, and E Quinlin and B. O'Hara, assistant marshals. Upon the return to Oro Fino Hall an oration will be delivered by Mr John Donovan. In the evening, the Hibernian Benevolent Society will give their Eighth Annual Ball at Oro Fino Hall. To these festivities the committee of arrangement invite all Irishmen and friends of Ireland, throughout the State. Should the day prove favorable there will doubtless be a large assemblage and a pleasant celebration.

As these ceremonials and festivities are in honor of the patron saint of the Irish Catholic people, it may not be inappropriate here to give a brief historical note of St. Patrick. According to the best authenticated accounts, St. Patrick was born in the year 372, near the mouth of the river Clyde, in Scotland, and died about 464, at Down, in the Province of Ulster. At the age of sixteen, he was carried captive to Ireland, whence he made his escape six months afterward, and returned to Scotland. He was subsequently carried off again and again he escaped. He then formed the resolution to become a missionary to Ireland, and accordingly, after long preparation and being ordained a Bishop, he went to his field of labor, about the year 432. So powerful was his preaching and so extraordinarily successful his labors, that in a few years he had converted almost the entire people of the [illegible]. He baptized the Kings of Dublin and Munster and the seven sons of the King of Connaught, with the greater part of their subjects. He established a [illegible] with whose advice, he settled upon the [illegible] of the church. So effectually did he fasten himself upon the affections of the Irish people and so [illegible] identify himself with the origin of their first religious ideas, that they came in a short time to look upon him as something greater than merely a man [illegible] and to ascribe to him attributes of supernatural character. His elevation to the dignity of a place among the Saints followed naturally, and through all the centuries which have elapsed since his death, the memory of St. Patrick has been observed annually with festivities and solemn religious rites by the Irish people.

PASSENGERS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The steamship John L. Stephens, Wm Metzger, Commander, sailed at 10 A. M. yesterday, for San Francisco, with the following list of passengers: A J Bloch and wife, L May, E Kahn, M Fitzgerald, Miss F Stark, Mrs E Cheadle, Dr. R Parmalee [illegible], Jno Kidd, Mrs J Winberg, W B. Douglass, T [illegible], wife and 2 children, N P Perine, G L Story, Mrs E Smith and 2 children, C F Yeaton and wife, J Kamm, H B [illegible], H Tarbell, C Bolling, J M Breck, Col J R Cornelius and wife, Ike Porter and wife, J Leightner, Jno [illegible], Ackerman, Mrs Flatcroft and 2 children, A C Kittey and wife, J Jeffrey, P Peck, A Schlupel, C Miller, Mrs W Kasoke and 4 children, Mad Gautier, B P Anderson, wife and 2 children, P Audriott, R D White, Mrs J [illegible], E Holton, C J Smith, L Goslinet, Col R N Scott, T [illegible], Jr, Mrs Clifton, P Lippet, Mrs Clymer, S H Friendly, Mrs E C Briggs, P J Hagan, Robt Grant, Mrs A B Paxton, M Jacobs, J Hyman, D Falk, C Goldbaum, Capt L C [illegible], H M Johnson and wife, Wm Taggart, [illegible] Smith, E B Whitman and wife, A Goldthwait, A B Meacham, A B Springer, M Goodman and boy, G A [illegible], Wm Snyder, O B Ball, E L Hastings, J Schoder, Mrs M O'Rourke, Mr Ayers and child, Miss Emma Ayers, C Averill (W F & Co's messenger) and 9 in the steerage.

CITY ITEMS.—We clip the following from the Herald of Saturday. The railroad surveyors have reached a point two miles below Milwaukie, and now [illegible] until after the meeting of the Directors on the 24th......On Thursday a succession of hail storms [illegible] of a severe nature, but so far as we have been able to learn, no damage followed......Hon. P. C. Sullivan, of Dallas, is expected to address the Grant Club in this city, soon......Mr. Aug. C Kinney, of McMinnville, [illegible] a very creditable examination in the [illegible] of Medicine in Oregon, and now takes his departure for the Atlantic States, to complete a thorough education......The plan of holding precinct elections, at which to select candidates for county offices, has been adopted by the Democrats in this county......Alfred Lee, [illegible] Adair county, Mo., says he will send $10 to any person who will give him information as to where Wm. Lee can be found. His former postoffice was Oregon City.

COMPLAINTS FROM THE INTERIOR.—All over the valley of the Willamette, the people are uttering complaints about the want of tonnage between Portland and San Francisco. Every dealer who comes here speaks of it as a [illegible] in the State, and scarcely a newspaper of the [illegible] but mentions the matter in some way, at [illegible]. The Record, after saying that large quantities of wheat and flour are waiting all along the river [illegible], adds: "Everything seems waiting for tonnage at Portland, to carry off the freight that has accumulated there beyond the capacity of shipping to move it [illegible]. If Portland wants to be the Emporium, as it is destined to be, its merchants should be up and doing, and not let the business of the country wait its slow motions. Get ships to carry off our produce, if you want to have it to handle." The Record's hints to Portland business men about being "up and doing" and "get ships," etc., should be heeded.

CIRCUIT COURT. UPTON, JUDGE.—The following are the proceedings in the Circuit Court, on Saturday the 14th:

State of Oregon vs. James Kelly and William Brooks convicted of Burglary; defendants each sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary of the State of Oregon, for the period of two years.

E. [illegible] vs. S. A. Douglas; motion for a new trial overruled; judgment on verdict of jury against plaintiff for costs.

J. F. Miller vs. The City of Portland; motion for a new trial overruled; judgment on verdict against the city for $180 58, and for the costs.

Court adjourned without day.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE.—About five o'clock Saturday morning, George Townsend, private watchman, received a pistol shot in his leg, which, he says, was fired by some unseen person from behind a high board fence, on the east side of First street, between Morrison and Yamhill. He immediately walked, though badly hurt, back to Dr. Chapman's office, where the wound was attended to. His hurt is said to be serious, though not [illegible] fatal. George says he returned the fire, but parties who heard the shot say that only one report was heard, and some incline to the opinion that the unfortunate shot himself.

FREIGHT FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The steamer John L. Stephens which sailed for San Francisco at 10 A. M. yesterday, took the following freight: 15,780 qr sacks flour, 463 bags wheat, 6,937 boxes apples, 69 bbls beef, 441 bbls pork, 707 sacks potatoes, 162 sacks onions, 148 [illegible], 57 cases bacon, 43 cases hams, 242 boxes and hf bbls eggs, 9 bundles sheepskins, 2 bales deerskins, 2 bales furs, 384 bbls salmon, 241 hf bbls salmon, 85 kits salmon, 160 hf bbls lard, 48 cases lard, 236 hf bbls dried fruit, 4 rolls leather, 1 water wheel, 15 cases merchandise, 4 bales merchandise, 27 hides, 40 horses.

DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—At the Democratic County Convention held in this city on Saturday last, the following delegates were chosen to attend the Democratic State Convention to be held in Portland, March 18th: Messrs. W. P. Burke, Wm. Creed, A. L. Lovejoy, J. C. Ainsworth, W. W. Weatherford, John Cattle, C. S. Fechheimer, R. J. Ladd, A. P. [illegible], J. G. Hawthorne, B. Brown, Jas F. Bybee, Jas. [illegible] and S. Toberts.

[illegible]—Arrived, Saturday, March 14th, per Dixie Thompson from Oregon City, 5 cases and 12 gunnies bacon, 751 gunnies wheat, 14 hf bbls lard, 93 qr sks flour, 4 hf bbls dried apples, 11 bbls eggs, 1 hf bbl cider. Per steamer Alert, 1,500 qr sks flour, 244 gunnies wheat, 136 boxes apples, 22 sks bacon, 14 bales woolen goods, 9 boxes eggs, 10 [illegible], 1 slaughtered hogs and 3 pkgs sundries. Per [illegible] Wenat, 406 qr sks flour.

SPECIAL TERM OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.—In pursuance of the law fixing the times of holding terms of the circuit court in this judicial district the circuit court for Clackamas county, Judge Upton presiding, will open at Oregon City to-day. The business of the court for Multnomah county being in a large part unfinished, a special term will be held in April, for the disposition of the chancery cases.

AFTER THE RIGHT OF WAY.—Messrs. I. R. Moores and S. Ellsworth of the board of Directors of the Oregon Central Railroad Co., (east side) are in town on business connected with securing the right of way for the line of the road between this point and Salem. We learn that they will visit Oregon City to day and will have a conference with the city council on the subject.

HORSES FOR CALIFORNIA.—The forty horses appearing in the freight list per John L. Stephens, belong to Messrs. E. E. Acker and J. R. Lake, of this city, and are sent below to be used as draft horses. They were a fine lot, averaging from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred pounds each, mostly young and in good condition.

BROOD MARES FOR WALLA WALLA.—Messrs. Fruit & Stewart, of Walla Walla, will ship to day for their ranch, a lot of brood mares—something over one hundred, as we are informed—which they have lately purchased in the upper part of the Willamette valley.

[illegible].—Information wanted of Elizabeth Looman, Caroline Looman, Ellen Looman, or Mrs. McCue. Should this meet the eyes of any person knowing the same, they will please correspond with Mrs. Mary Dixon, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

SIGNS AND PORTENTS.—From the earliest times there has been in many minds a firm belief in supernatural things. If there is anything like skepticism remaining in this community regarding the ability of Berman Bros to sell the best goods at the lowest prices, it will be removed by calling at their store, at the corner of Front and Morrison streets, where a large new stock of every description of Clothing and Furnishing Goods, received by the steamer John L. Stephens, will be found.

Minerva Lodge No. 19, I. O. O. F. (German).—Meets every Monday evening at 7½ o'clock in Stark's building, third story, opposite Arrigoni's Hotel. Members of the Order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.
Portland, March 11th, 1868. dtf

Portland R. A. C. No. 3.—Regular Convocation on the second Thursday evening of each month at Masonic Hall, No. 16 North Front street.
By order of M. E. H. P.

Willamette Lodge No. 2, F. & A. M.—Holds its Regular Communications on the 1st and 3d Mondays of each month at 7 o'clock P. M. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend.
By order of W. M.

J. A. CHAPMAN,
SURGEON,
OFFICE NO. 89 FIRST STREET,
[illegible]

PORTLAND ACADEMY
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY!

Pupils sufficiently advanced, can enter the Preparatory and Academic Departments at any time, by paying for the remainder of the Quarter.
Until [illegible] no one can be admitted into the Primary Room. mh5dtf

TEETH EXTRACTED
By Dr. Richardson's Apparatus, Lately Improved by Dr. Koehler, with Ether Spray.

WILLIAM KOEHLER,
DENTIST.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE Southwest corner Front and Yamhill Streets, opposite Ladd Northrup & Co's Hardware Store.

Extracting teeth by Dr. Richardson's apparatus with Ether Spray is local in its application; the tooth and surrounding parts only being rendered insensible to pain. Those suffering from bad teeth can now have them removed free from pain and without the effects of inhaling chloroform, ether or any other [illegible] (laughing gas).

N. B.—To strangers I would say that in a constantly increasing Dental Practice for the last five years in this city, will be sufficient guarantee for them to receive a First Class and Finished Piece of Work. Numerous testimonials to the same can be given at the office.

Dental Consultations Free of Charge to all.
mh1dtf

SOOTHING AND BRACING.—There is no preparation in existence which has such a soothing effect in cases of nervous excitement as

DR HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

Although the fame of this renowned invigorant rests mainly on its astonishing cures of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and intestinal Disorders it is equally efficacious in nervous complaints. Thousands of ladies resort to it as a remedy for hysteria, fluttering of the heart, nervous headache, vertigo, general debility and all peculiar disturbances and derangements to which, as a sex, they are subject. It cheers and lightens the depressed mental powers as well as strengthens the body, and its use is never followed by any unpleasant reaction. Sold by all Druggists and dealers everywhere.

HODGE, CALEF & CO., Agents,
Portland, Oregon.

Just Cause for being Alarmed.—When a Cough has been running for a long time, and you begin to feel a pain setting in upon your lungs attended with tightness across the chest, it is high time that you should awaken to the danger of your disease, which is fast running into Consumption. Now, before it is too late, use ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, which will cure the disease, and all will be well with you. For sale by the Dealers in Family Medicines generally. feb26dawlm

[From the Providence Journal.]

The Pain Killer Abroad.

The following correspondence will show something of the estimation in which Perry Davis' Pain Killer is held on the shores of the Mediterranean. It is not surprising that a medicine that receives such testimonials as this from abroad, should find well sustained and increasing appreciation at home.

U. S. CONSULATE, Tunis, Dec 27, 1866.

To the Proprietors of Davis' Pain Killer, Providence, R. I.—Gentlemen.—The enclosed has just been received from my friend Tulin late Consul General of Norway and Sweden and of Prussia in this place. No comment is needed. Truly yours, AMOS PERRY.

GENOA, December 18, 1866.

Dear Sir.—Accept thanks for this third supply of Davis' "Pain Killer." This medicine has often relieved me of serious indisposition, and I would not on any account consent to be without it both for myself and my family.

I have recommended it to my late colleagues and friends in Tunis and Genoa, and at my request one of the largest druggists in this city has sent an order to New York to meet the demand in this place.

Yours truly, G. A. TULIN,
Ex-Consul Gen'l of Sweden, Norway & Prussia in Tunis.
Hon Amos Perry, Consul General, Tunis. fe26dawlm

BUCHU.

(From Dispensatory of the United States.)

DIOSMA CRENATA - - - - - BUCHU LEAVES.

Properties.—Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

Medical Properties and Uses.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the *Urinary Organs.*

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs—such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostrate and Retention or Incontinence of Urine from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life, after Confinement or Labor Pains, Bed-wetting in children.

In Affections Peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in CHLOROSIS OR RETENTION, IRREGULARITY, PAINFULNESS OR SUPPRESSION OF CUSTOMARY EVACUATIONS, ULCERATED OR SCHIRROUS STATE OF THE UTERUS, LEUCORRHEA OR WHITES.

Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucus or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled or Delicate Constitutions, of both Sexes, attended with the following symptoms:—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is Diuretic and Blood Purifying, and Cures all Diseases Caused by Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudences in Life, Impurities of the Blood, &c., superceding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, such as Gonorrhea, Gleets of long standing, and Syphilitic Affections—in these diseases, used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

SOLD AT
HELMBOLD'S
DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
594 BROADWAY,
And by Druggists Everywhere.
ASK FOR
HELMBOLD'S.
Take no other.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
feb20daw2m3p

F. M. ARNOLD
Is a Candidate for
Sheriff of Multnomah County
Subject to the decision of the Union Convention.
feb28dtf

THOMAS C. YOUNG
Is a Candidate for
Sheriff of Multnomah County,
Subject to the decision of the Union Convention.
feb27dtf

EZRA ST. JOHN
Is a Candidate for
Sheriff of Multnomah County,
Subject to the decision of the Union Convention.
feb26dtf

HENRY L. HOYT
Is a Candidate for
Sheriff of Multnomah County,
Subject to the decision of the Union Convention
feb2..dtf

To the Union Voters of Multnomah Co.
JOS. BUCHTEL,
Candidate for Sheriff,
Subject to the decision of the Union Convention
feb21dtf

PUT. SMITH

WOULD ANNOUNCE TO HIS FRIENDS THAT
HAVING A FEW HUNDREDS LEFT
After his trip East HE IS READY TO ACCOMODATE ALL THOSE DESIRING LOANS and that on and from the 24th of April, next, he intends opening an Office for the purpose of carrying on the business of
GOLD DUST BUYING,
BROKERAGE, &C.,
And would be happy to meet his former patrons.
PUT. SMITH,
Late of L... Fuller & Co.
Portland, March 4th, 1868. mh5dtf

WHEN YOU FEEL A COUGH or bronchial affection creeping on the lungs take AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and cure it before it becomes incurable.

MACK & HATCH,
DENTISTS.

The patronage of those desiring FIRST CLASS OPERATIONS respectfully solicited.
Satisfaction in all cases guaranteed.
N. B.—NITROUS OXIDE administered for the Painless Extraction of Teeth. Also the RHIGOLENE SPRAY used for those who prefer it.
OFFICE Corner of Washington and Front Sts. Entrance on Washington, Portland, Oregon.
[illegible]

STEAM, SULPHUR, VAPOR BATHS.

For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM and MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS.
The attention of sufferers from Colds is directed to these Baths, as one or two will Remove the severest Cold. Also,

Warm, Cold and Shower Baths.
Steam or Vapor Baths, $1 00. Warm Baths 50 cents.
CHAS F WIEGAND Proprietor,
Parrish's Brick,
Washington street, near Front,
se6dtf Portland, Oregon.

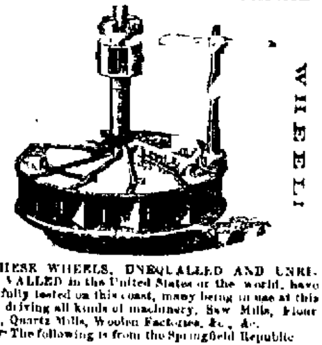
STAR OF THE UNION
CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

These delicious Stomach Bitters are entirely Vegetable, and free from alcohol and every hurtful ingredient. A

TRY THEM! TRY THEM! JUDGE FOR YOURSELF!

pleasant tonic, and a most agreeable drink. The market is flooded with poisonous compounds, but THESE bitters, made from the purest extracts of valuable roots, barks and herbs, are admirably adapted to the cure of all affections of the Stomach, Kidneys, Liver and Bowels such as Dyspepsia, Fever, Diarrhea, Loss of Appetite, etc, etc. For sale everywhere.
A. PENKHAUSEN, SOLE MANUFACTURER,
sep23dly3p Cor. Sansome & Jackson, San Francisco

LEFFEL'S
AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE



THESE WHEELS, UNEQUALLED AND UNRIVALLED in the United States or the world, have been fully tested on this coast, many being in use at this date, driving all kinds of machinery, Saw Mills, Flour Mills, Quartz Mills, Woolen Factories, &c., &c.

The following is from the Springfield Republic

Trial of Water Wheels.

Messrs Jonathan Child and John A. McCreight, who are about establishing mills and factories at Harper's Ferry, Va., wished to procure water wheels, and desiring to make a choice of Springfield Wheels procured a trial between the Leffel Double Turbine and the Welch and Burns Wheel. The following report of the Committee shows the result of the trial:

SPRINGFIELD, O., Oct. 11, 1867.

This is to certify, that on the 9th and 10th days of October, 1867, I, in company with Mr. Staley, Civil Engineer, of Mechanicsburg, carefully measured the amount of water used in the test between the 10 inch Leffel Turbine and the 10 inch Welch & Burns Water wheels, made by Bechtle, Blakeney & Baker, made at Weimer's mill, near West Milton, Miami Co., O. The contract requiring the tests to be made with ½ gates and ¾ gates, with the same amount of water for each wheel. The amount of grinding was superintended by Mr. Charles Morgan, who will report the results.

The amount of water used in the tests, as measured by myself and Mr. Staley, is as follows:

	C. ft. per min.
At ½ gate the Leffel Wheel used	88 224
" " Welch & Burns used	88 224
At ¾ gate the Leffel Wheel used	117 528
" " Welch & Burns used	117 528

The grinding was continued for one hour on each test.
WILLIAM BROWN,
Civil Engineer.
S. B. STALEY.

Having been chosen by both parties to determine the amount of grain ground by each of the above mentioned wheels, the result was as follows:

The Leffel Wheel at ½ gate ground	256	lbs
The Welch & Burns at ½ gate ground	363¼	lbs
The Leffel Wheel at ¾ gate ground	411¼	lbs
The Welch & Burns at ¾ gate ground	192	lbs

CHARLES MORGAN.

An *Enterprising* firm of this city have imported a few of the above CHEAP, PLATED-OUT WHEELS. "They GUARANTEE THEM EQUAL TO THE LEFFEL, OR NO PAY."

CAUTION.

To all whom it may concern. I hereby give notice that I will prosecute every infringement on our Patents whether it is the maker, user, buyer or seller. Every infringement, whether our claims are used in whole or in part, will be prosecuted. A. MYERS.
For Circulars, containing all necessary instructions, prices, &c., please address LEFFEL & MYERS,
Care Oregon Iron Works, Portland, Oregon.
Portland, March 10, 1868. mh12dtf

PATHFINDER!

THIS NOTED HORSE, RECENTLY IMported from New Hampshire, is twelve years old, sixteen hands high, and when in working order weighs Eleven Hundred Pounds. He is of a deep brown color, and was sired by the

OLD FRENCH MORRILL!

and claimed by Mr. Morrill to be one of the Best Horses ever begotten by that celebrated Trotter.
PATHFINDER HAS TROTTED A MILE IN PUBLIC IN TWO MINUTES AND THIRTY SIX SECONDS, and in private has done better by four seconds. He is undoubtedly, for his training,

THE FASTEST STALLION IN NEW ENGLAND!

He possesses the rare faculty of imparting to his stock all the best qualities of the sire, including both size and speed. Few if any of his colts that have arrived at the age of five years can be bought for a less sum than Five Hundred, and some are held as high as Fifteen Hundred Dollars, all being noted for their speed and endurance.
THE PATHFINDER will stand the present season at S. DURBIN'S STABLE, SALEM, April 1st, and at JEFFERSON and ALBANY.
TERMS—$25 (GOLD COIN) FOR THE SEASON.
PUT. SMITH & CO.
Portland, March 10th, 1868. dtf

BUGGIES!

CONCORD & BREWSTER STYLES, OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES of Superior Workmanship, now completed and for sale by W. E. COOPER & CO.
Portland, Oregon, March 16, 1868. d3ptf

FAMILY CARRIAGES!

FAMILY CARRIAGES OF DIFFERENT STYLES, on hand and for sale by W. E. COOPER & CO.
Portland, March 15th, 1868

Express Wagons!

EXPRESS WAGONS AND SULKIES, ON HAND and for sale by W. E. COOPER & CO
Portland, March 16th, 1868 d3ptf

SECOND-HAND BUGGIES!

SEVERAL SECOND HAND BUGGIES, ALL IN GOOD order, and some of them nearly new, on hand and for sale low by W. E. COOPER & CO
Portland March 15th 1868

THORO-BRACE WAGON!

ONE EXCELLENT COVERED 2 HORSE THORO BRACE WAGON, of best workmanship and finish, on hand and for sale by W. E. COOPER & CO
Portland, March 15th, 1868 d3ptf

BOOTS
BOOTS
BOOTS
AND
SHOES
SHOES
SHOES
AT
COST
COST
COST
FOR 30 DAYS AT
KAST & CAHALIN'S
PHILADELPHIA BOOT STORE!!
PHILADELPHIA BOOT STORE!!
112 Front Street,
112 Front Street,
Opposite McCormick's Book Store,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
February 14th, 1868. d2ptf

ISLAND SUGAR!

1.000 KEGS CHOICE GRADES OF SUGAR, just received from Sandwich Islands by McCRAKEN, MERRILL & CO
sh19dawlm

CHAS HODGE.... CHAS E CALEF ......GEO W SNELL.

HODGE, CALEF & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Drugs and Medicines,
PAINTS, OILS AND WINDOW GLASS,
VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PAINTERS' MATERIALS
And Druggists' Sundries,
97 Front Street,
fel2d3ptf Portland, Oregon.

TO DEALERS IN PAINTS,
OILS, Etc., Etc.

WHITE LEAD ALL BRANDS:
BOILED OIL—BBLS AND TINS,
RAW
SPIRITS TURPENTINE,
VARNISHES,
BRUSHES
WINDOW GLASS,
CHINA OIL,
LARD
COAL
TANNER'S OIL Etc Etc.,
In quantities to suit, Cheap, by
HODGE, CALEF & CO.,
Dealers in Drugs, Paints and Oils,
feb2dtf 97 Front Street.

TO DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL DEALERS.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS;
QUICKSILVER,
BLUE VITRIOL,
TARTARIC ACID,
CREAM TARTAR,
BORAX,
SULPHUR,
STRYCHNINE,
CHLOROFORM,
QUININE
CASTOR OIL, TINS AND BOTTLES,
FLAVORING EXTRACTS;
INDIGO,
POTASH;
CONCENTRATED LYE,
With a large and complete stock of
PATENT MEDICINES,
Of our own importation from Eastern markets. Our facilities for obtaining the above from first hands and at lowest rates enable us to offer great inducements in that line.
HODGE, CALEF & CO.,
Dealers in Drugs, Paints, Oils, Etc.,
feb26dtf 97 Front Street.

To CONSUMPTIVES.

THE REV. EDWARD A. WILSON'S PREPARED Prescription for the cure of CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all THROAT and LUNG AFFECTIONS, has now been in use over ten years with the most marked success.
This Remedy is prepared from the original Recipe chemically pure by the Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, 165 South 2d Street, Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.
A Pamphlet containing the original Prescription with full and explicit directions for preparation and use, together with a short history of his case, with symptoms, experience and cure, can be obtained (free of charge) of Mr. Wilson, as above, or by calling on or addressing
HODGE, CALEF & CO.,
Druggists,
feb2sdlm.w2m 97 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

EMIL, LOWENSTEIN & CO.,

FURNITURE,
BEDDING,
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS AND
WALL PAPER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
AT
SAN FRANCISCO PRICES,
NOS. 134, 136, 138 FIRST STREET.
(Between Yamhill and Taylor),
PORTLAND, OREGON.
sep16 d2ptf

W. WEATHERFORD. J. W. WEATHERFORD

WEATHERFORD & CO.,
DRUGGISTS,
OFFER FOR SALE, IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT, AT REDUCED RATES,
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils,
Window Glass, Brushes, Varnishes,
AND PAINTERS' MATERIALS,
With a General Assortment of
PATENT MEDICINES,
FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,
Dealers and consumers will find it to their advantage to give us a call.
Physicians' Prescriptions prepared to order with care.
WEATHERFORD & CO.,
139 Front street,
feb29daw3m is Portland, Oregon.

E. M. ASCHHEIM & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
WINES AND LIQUORS
No. 20 Front Street, Portland,
(O. S. N. Co's New Block),
HAVE ON HAND A VERY LARGE AND WELL Selected Stock of all kinds of WINES AND LIQUORS, which they will sell at
San Francisco Prices.
Buyers will find it to their advantage to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere. feb27dtf is

NAT. COTTGETREU,
Late with J. Schonfeld & Co.,
HAS OPENED A
SEGAR AND TOBACCO STORE,
No. 69 First St., Cor. of Stark,
WHERE HE WILL BE HAPPY TO SEE HIS friends and patrons of the late establishment, and where he will always keep on hand the
FINEST HAVANA SEGARS,
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, etc.,
feb22 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. ddptf

OH YES! OH YES! OH YES!
ATTENTION, EVERYBODY!

IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR SPRING Stock of Goods from New York, we will sell our
EXTENSIVE STOCK OF CLOTHING
REGARDLESS OF COST!
For the next Thirty Days!
Our object not being the Cost of the Goods so much as the
CASH MONISH FOR THE FREIGHT!
WM. CURRIER & CO.,
mh4d3plm 105 Front Street, Portland

FRESH OYSTERS!

JUST ARRIVED BY THE OKANAGAN
JAMES LENAGHAN,
PONY SALOON,
[illegible]

Notice.

ALL PERSONS HAVING DEMANDS AGAINST ME will present the same at 101 Front street and all knowing themselves indebted will please call and settle.
Portland, March 13th, 1868.
mh13dtf L. GROSS.

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE CO.,
San Francisco.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS (GOLD) .... $1,350,000.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

THIS WELL KNOWN COMPANY CONTINUES TO INDEMNIFY RESPECTABLE PARTIES AGAINST Loss by Fire at fair and proper rates—continuing as heretofore to promptly attend to all business through its Portland Office, whether it be the issuing of FIRE and MARINE POLICIES, or the ADJUSTMENT OF LOSSES.
LADD & TILTON,
General Agents.
dec6d2ptf H. BOYD, Special Agent.

Miscellaneous.

J. C. MERRILL JOHN McCRAKEN

McCRAKEN, MERRILL & CO.,
SHIPPING, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,

AGENTS OF THE CALIFORNIA, HAWAIIAN and OREGON PACKET LINES.
Importers of SAN QUENTIN and CARMEN ISLAND SALT SANDWICH ISLAND SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE, and PULU
Agents for Provost's & Co's Preserved Fruits, Vegetables Pickles and Vinegar.
Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, BACON, LARD & FRUIT, LIME, CEMENT and PLASTER.
Will attend to the Purchase, Sale or Shipment of Merchandise or Produce in New York, San Francisco, Honolulu or Portland.
ALDRICH, MERRILL & CO.,
Nos 204 and 206 California Street,
San Francisco.
McCRAKEN, MERRILL & CO.,
mch1dtf 16 North Front Street, Portland.

R. G. SNEATH,
Wholesale Grocer,
82 Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Goods by the Package
FOR CASH AT
San Francisco Prices and Freight.
Orders promptly filled in San Francisco if desired.
Portland, May 1, 1867 26dawtf

POWDER!

R. G. SNEATH,
32 Front St., Portland,
AGENT FOR CALIFORNIA POWDER WORKS,
Has on hand a full assortment of
RIFLE AND SPORTING POWDER,
ALSO
CALIFORNIA BLASTING POWDER,
At Manufacturers' Prices and Freight.
jel4d3ptf

G. VENARD,
CHARTRES COFFEE!
Manufactory Established in June, 1851.
STEAM POWER, NOS 625 AND 627 FRONT ST.

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND GROUND AND ROASTED COFFEE, GREEN COFFEE of the best qualities, CREAM OF TARTAR and SPICES of all sorts.
The undersigned, who has always enjoyed public confidence for the excellent quality of his Coffee, neglects nothing to justify the good name acquired by his productions, the sale of which daily increases. The acknowledged superiority of his merchandise, which commands here, and in the markets of the interior, a relatively higher price, excites the cupidity of some manufacturers, and every day he sees increasing the number of those who, by counterfeit or imitation of his mark, seek to deceive the public, palming upon them their inferior productions for the genuine G. VENARD CHARTRES COFFEE. This fraud can deceive nobody after a trial, but only adds to the favorable opinion of the consumers, the very flattering though unwilling testimony of the counterfeiters. Nevertheless, buyers should be forewarned, and placed on their guard against this practice.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Each package bears the signature of G. VENARD.
R. G. SNEATH,
Wholesale Grocer,
32 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND,
Has been appointed Agent for the Sale of VENARD'S COFFEE AND SPICES. myld3ptf

S. SHERLOCK & CO.,
52 Front St., Portland,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
SADDLERY HARDWARE.
SADDLES!
BRIDLES, WHIPS,
DOUBLE & SINGLE BUGGY HARNESS,
EXPRESS AND DRAY HARNESS,
MULE HARNESS,
TEAM COLLARS,
Hill's Concord Stage Harness!
HARNESS LEATHER, SKIRTING,
APPARAJO and BRIDLE LEATHER,
CALIFORNIA TREES,
ENAMELED DUCKING
SHEEP SKINS,
STAGE LASHES,
WHALEBONE STALKS, &c.
Importing direct from the East, we offer all the advantage obtained in the San Francisco market. A large and well assorted stock constantly on hand. mh30xf3p

OBSERVE!

If you want a Piano Well Tuned, leave your orders at
SHANAHAN'S
MUSIC AND ART GALLERY.

If you want a Picture Framed with Neatness and Taste, go to
SHANAHAN'S
MUSIC AND ART GALLERY.

And if you want the best Pianos or Cabinet Organs, you will find them at
W. T. SHANAHAN'S
MUSIC AND ART GALLERY,
Near the Western Hotel, on First Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON
jan18 d3ptf

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR!
The Oro Dell Mills!
IN GRAND RONDE VALLEY.

ARE NOW PREPARED TO OFFER TO THE MINING TRADE THE VERY BEST QUALITY OF FLOUR AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.
This Mill having New French Burs, and the most improved modern machinery, and being situated in the very best Wheat growing section of Grand Ronde Valley, enable it to furnish a much Finer Article of Flour than any other mill in the country. Grinding nothing but the best of White Wheat, and having a very Experienced Miller, its proprietors are confident they can furnish the mining regions with an Extra Article of Family Flour much cheaper than any other mill on the coast.
All orders sent to the undersigned will be promptly attended to. SNODGRASS & CO.,
mh2d3m Oro Dell, Oregon

REMOVED.
HERMAN & MURPHY
Have Removed to the
Corner of Washington and Third Sts.,
where they have opened a
FIRST-CLASS FAMILY GROCERY.
Portland, March 2d, 1868. dlm

Notice
TO TRAPPERS AND FUR TRADERS.

WE WILL PAY THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR ALL kinds of FURS, such as BEAVER, MINK, OTTER, &c. BLOOM & MISKOWITZ
mh9dtf New York Store.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS!
A Pure and Powerful Tonic,
Corrective and Alterative, of wonderful efficacy in Diseases of the
STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.
PROTECTIVE PROPERTIES.
Prevents Fever and Ague and Billious Remittent Fevers; Fortifies the System against Miasma and the evil effects of unwholesome water. Invigorates the organs of digestion and the bowels.
Steadies the Nerves and tends to Prolong Life.
REMEDIAL PROPERTIES.
Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick and Nervous Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Sea Sickness, Cramps and Spasms and all complaints of either sex arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or PRODUCED BY SPECIAL CAUSES.

NOTHING THAT IS NOT WHOLESOME, GENIAL, and restorative in its nature, enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind; no deadly botanical element; no fiery exciltant; but is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants, with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.
The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated, and the appetite restored by this Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dyspepsia, and in less confirmed forms of Indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.
Persons of feeble habit, liable to Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits, and Fits of Languor, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is conclusive, and from both sexes.
As a Genuine Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay, and Debility and Decrepitude arising from old age, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.
Last, but not least, it is the only safe stimulant, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acrid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
HODGE, CALEF & CO., Agents,
jel4d3ptf Portland, Oregon.

A. B. ELFELT & CO.,
(Successors to J. SELIGMAN & CO.),
IMPORTERS OF
CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS
HOSIERY, &C.,
No. 111 Battery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO
Orders promptly attended to.
ELFELT, LEVI & CO.,
ocl4d6mlue 142 Church Street, New York.

To Whom it may Concern.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THE EXCLUSIVE right for the sale of the following Patented Machines for the Pacific States, viz:
Russell's Threshers;
Kirby's Reapers and Mowers;
Cahoon's Seed Sowers;
Hutchinson's Wine and Cider Mills.
And all persons are hereby notified that the sale or use of the above machines must be by permission from us or they will be prosecuted. TREADWELL & CO.
Cor. Market and Front Sts., San Francisco
San Francisco, January 8th, 1868.
CASH ORDERS FOR THE ABOVE will be received by
C. HOPKINS,
Dealer in Hardware and Agricultural Implements,
jan22d6mis 118 Front Street, Portland

L. C. HENRICHSEN,
(Successor to J. COHEN,)
No. 105 Front Street,
Has just received a Large and Well Selected Supply of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES!
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
Solid Silver and Plated Ware.
AGENT FOR
BOHM'S IMPROVED PATENT LADIES' BUCKLE
A NEW INVENTION, which, for DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY and ELEGANCE, is not surpassed.
Watches & Jewelry Repaired and Warranted.
Particular attention paid to
DIAMOND SETTING, ENGRAVING, and Enameling.
Call and see, and you will find it to your advantage to deal with him. jan1sdtf

B. L. HOLMES. JOHN SUNDERLAND

HOLMES & SUNDERLAND,
No. 98 First St., Portland,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW AND LARGE SUPPLY OF
LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN'S
SHOES!
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AND VARIETIES
GENTS' FINE CALF BOOTS
MADE TO ORDER.
Feb 22d 1868 dtf

OPPOSITION TO COMBINED MONOPOLY!
Navigation Opened! Free Trade and Sailors' Rights!

HORSE SHOEING ON THE ENGLISH PRINciple done at THOMPSON'S ON THE LEVEE, at prices ranging from $1 50, $2 00, $2 50 and $1 00, according to the size of the horse and pocket of the owner.
N. B.—When I have been shoeing Hogan's Elephant that takes 14 lbs. of iron, and others nearly as large for $2 50. I think I can afford to be more liberal with the owners of smaller horses, and Farmers particularly.
Come along, ye bold and generous Americans. Now is your time to lend a hand to keep me from the benefit of the Bankrupt Act. Recollect that if you don't keep me out of the poor house, you will have to pay for keeping me in. Cumtux.
feb18dtf OLD THOMPSON ON THE LEVEE.

DON'T READ THIS!
THE OCCIDENTAL
SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND BATHING SALOON,
Under Western Hotel, Morrison Street.

HAVING UNDERGONE A THOROUGH REPAIR, is now ready for the reception of its old customers and friends by the well known proprietor.
feb26d1ptf C. J. GRAHAM

POWDER AND SHOT,
For sale by H. W. CORBETT & CO.

Steamers.

PEOPLE'S TRANSPORTATION CO.'S
NOTICE.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE, UNTIL FURTHER notice,
THE STEAMER
[illegible] ALERT!
WILL LEAVE THE COMPANY'S DOCK, PORTLAND,
EVERY DAY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
FOR OREGON CITY,
At 6½ o'clock A. M. Connecting with the
RELIANCE and FANNIE PATTON,
on
MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
of each week for
SALEM, ALBANY AND CORVALLIS,
and with
Steamer Enterprise!
On WEDNESDAY, of each week, for
HARRISBURG AND EUGENE CITY,
and with
STEAMER UNION,
on
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY,
of each week, for
DAYTON, LAFAYETTE AND McMINNVILLE
Nov 12, 1867. A. A. McCULLY,
dtf Pres't P. T. Co.

Notice.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing under the name and style of MILWAIN & JOYNT, was on the 31st of January, 1868, dissolved by mutual consent. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm are requested to make immediate payment. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
Portland, Oregon, Feb 20, 1868.
E. MILWAIN,
O. JOYNT.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURchased the Interest of O. JOYNT, will continue the Importing and Jobbing of
STOVES AND METALS!
GAS FIXTURES AND
PLUMBERS' GOODS,
At the Old Stand, under the name of
E. MILWAIN.
Portland, Feb 20, 1868.

HAYWARD, COLEMAN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE
COAL OIL LAMPS
AND LAMP STOCK,
ILLUMINATING AND LUBRICATING
OILS,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
&c., &c., &c.,
No. 30 Front St., Portland,
And 414 Front Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

E. M. ASCHHEIM & CO.,
26 Front Street,
jan3 AGENTS FOR OREGON. dtf

TAYLOR & BENDEL,
Successors to J. S. FRISCH & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
Wines and Liquors!
413 and 415 Clay Street,
SAN FRANCISCO
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
DR. HOFELAND'S SWISS STOMACH BITTERS.
(First Premium.)

The world-renowned reputation, together with the extensive and increasing demand for DR. HOFELAND'S SWISS BITTERS will at once recommend them to the favorable notice of all connoisseurs and lovers of a GOOD AND HEALTHFUL TONIC AND INVIGORATOR. As a Purifier of the Blood, acting surely yet gently on the secretions of the Liver and Kidneys, they are and a most agreeable drink. apl6

W. FRANK & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE
Brushes, Brooms,
Feather Dusters,
Twines and Lines,
Toys of all descriptions,
Fancy Goods,
Children's Carriages, &c,
406 and 408 BATTERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,

WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT HAVING just received Large Reinforcements in the above articles, in addition to their already EXTENSIVE STOCK, do offer to their customers and the public at large advantages superior to any other House on the Pacific Coast.
Call and Inspect our stock and examine our prices.
Written orders promptly attended to. mh13d3p3m

NOTICE.
TO SAVE MONEY,
USE
STANDARD SOAP CO.'S
WASHING POWDER,
DETERSIVE SOAP,
AND THEIR
SUPERIOR ADAMANTINE CANDLES!
dec18 Sold by all Grocers. d2m8p

The Destructive Democracy

From the Atlantic Monthly for February.

The twenty-first Presidential election, which will take place in eight months, will be one of the most important elections that ever a great people were called upon to hold. It would be no exaggeration to say that it will be [illegible] [illegible] in this American [illegible], for they then will [illegible] restore power to that party [illegible] and unprincipled [illegible] was the [illegible] war [illegible] course. The [illegible] importance [illegible] with that upon which the country [illegible], for in 1864 the [illegible] given abundant proof that they would wage the war [illegible] the rebels should be [illegible] President [illegible].

[illegible] election there was no doubt, but whether he would be elected by a large or a small majority in the colleges was a point about which men could not agree, and the small majority received in the great State of New York showed that their inability to agree was based on knowledge of the political condition of the country. The heavy Union majorities given in many States in 1863, that was the year in which Mr Vallandigham, the Democratic candidate for the office of Governor of Ohio, was defeated by a majority of more than one hundred thousand votes, made men more confident of the good result of the next year's national election, so that when that year opened they knew that [illegible] the peace party would be beaten, and that thus the Southern Confederacy would be dealt a more damaging blow than it had received either at Gettysburg or Chattanooga. It was possible that the peace party might carry some influential States, but that it would be victorious was held to be impossible by no loyal citizen. All loyal citizens [illegible] the full assurance of success on the 8th of November, 1864, and they labored throughout the campaign with the same assurance of success. Had there been anything like grave doubts as to the result, the effect would have been very disastrous, not only in a political sense, but in respect to military matters. In all probability, neither Grant nor Sherman nor Farragut would have been able to accomplish those deeds by which the Confederacy was made to know it was fighting in a hopeless contest. Why should [illegible] have striven to destroy the new nation when it was possible that voters would disown their work, and confide the national government to the charge of men who believed our armies were engaged in a cause that was unconstitutional, unjust, and unholy, and therefore to be condemned by statesmen, moralists, and Christians? Fortunately voters and soldiers were of one mind, and worked to the same end. The soldiers were so well convinced that they could conquer the rebels of the South, and the voters were equally convinced that they could overthrow the allies of the rebellion in the North. The result showed that these convictions were founded in reason. The people, whether armed with the ballot or the bayonet, were true to their country, and in consequence the country was saved, and its foes were overthrown though not slain,—conquered, but not destroyed. The re-election of Mr Lincoln settled the fate of the rebellion, but it left the rebels and their allies in the land, and they have since [illegible] to show that they have the power to disturb the country they were unable to destroy. At this moment they are completing their preparations for a political campaign, which they hope will, through its decision, reverse all that was done in and through the war, and restore ascendency to that organized anarchy which aimed at the overthrow of the National Government as soon as its own chiefs were deposed, although their deposition was effected in strict accordance with the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, and in no sense was made contrary to the requirements of the law.

The circumstances under which this Presidential canvass opens are very different from those that existed four years since. In 1864 the elections were favorable to the national cause. President Johnson had not then showed himself to be one of the basest of men, and his official influence was not arrayed on the side of the rebellious Democracy. The Democratic party was so enfeebled through the fall of Richmond, the surrender of Lee and Johnston, the capture and imprisonment of Mr Davis, and other [illegible] from the South, that it was not able to make a respectable show at the polls. Even Connecticut gave so large a Republican majority that the effect was injurious to the victors, and had much to do with their subsequent defeat in the land of unsteady political habits. By the time the elections of 1866 began, President Johnson had proved himself to be a renegade, and his language was so persistently violent that the impression became common that he was a most dangerous man, who could be kept from providing greater nuisance to the country than President Buchanan had been only through vigorous popular action in opposition to his policy. Hence the heavy Republican majorities in most of the States in the autumn of 1866. What Mr. Johnson might have done, had there not been a popular demonstration against his purpose, no one can say. If he had a *coup d'etat* in contemplation, it never took the form of action. He contented himself with growling over the decision made by the people, while he avowed his adherence to what the people had condemned, and his belief that another appeal to them would be followed by a result more favorable to his opinions and projects.

Time and events have partially, at least, showed that the President was not altogether wrong in looking for a change in popular sentiment. Although nothing had occurred in relation to national politics that should have wrought a change in the political sentiments of any man who voted for Republican candidates in 1866, the results of the elections of 1867 were very disastrous to the Republicans. They were beaten in Connecticut, the Democrats electing their candidate for Governor by a small majority. Their popular majorities were reduced in New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and Maine. Massachusetts gave a Democratic vote of more than 70,000. In Ohio, their majority was changed from more than 43,000 to less than 3,000. California went over to the Democrats by a respectable majority. In Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Kansas, there were Republican losses. New York's Democratic majority was but little short of 50,000, Pennsylvania's less than 1,000, and in Whig New Jersey the Democrats regained their old supremacy. These changes, and others that might be mentioned, are attributed to the temperance question, and to the colored suffrage question, and to the discontent that has grown out of the evil working of our national financial system. Such causes for the popular action of last year would be entirely satisfactory as causes, were the two parties which contain most of our voters alike constitutionally disposed, and were it not certain that the Democratic party is a lawless and destructive faction, which has no more idea of upholding the Constitution of the United States than Louis Napoleon had of upholding the Constitution of the French Republic when he took the required oath so to do in 1848. Supposing the people dissatisfied with the want of comprehensive action on the part of the Republicans in regard to financial affairs, they would have done wisely when they gave victory to the Democrats, if the latter were loyal to the nation; but as the Democrats are not a loyal party,—as from the very beginning of their corporate existence they have been enemies of the political system under which this nation exists, and have acted steadily with the design to destroy that system whenever they should be excluded from power, as their selfish ambition was the immediate cause of the secession war, and as they still sympathize with the defeated Rebels, with whom they are renewing the old alliance existing for more than sixty years before that war broke out,—the people did not act wisely when they gave encouragement to a party which cannot be restored to power without imminent hazard to the country's peace, and even its existence. We are not in the least disposed to underrate the importance of the subjects of finance and taxation, and we think the Republican party deserves censure for the want of statesmanlike action which has marked almost its entire treatment of those subjects; but before these subjects can be properly attended to, the political character of the Government must be settled, and it should be made clear that the civil war is not to be renewed. Inspirited by what has taken place, the Democratic party is preparing with great energy for the Presidential contest, and it is certain that the soberest of its members believe its chances of success at least equal to those of the Republican party, while its masses are confident of success. This is a condition of mind which often creates the success which is anticipated. A year ago no man supposed the Democracy could look for victory in the campaign of 1868. Now, Republican journalists are pointing out the States they believe their candidates are certain of carrying, and their columns of names and figures are by no means of those great proportions which they would have assumed had they been made six months earlier. That the Republicans will elect their candidates in November we have no doubt, but it is evident that the battle will be, as Cromwell said of Worcester fight, "as stiff a business" as ever was seen in this country. We trust that, like Worcester fight, it will be [illegible] mercy; but [illegible] will be the result [illegible] the history of the Democratic party [illegible] that [illegible] under a Democratic despotism. In [illegible] exists itself a conservative is only [illegible] its destructive nature and intentions; for there never yet existed a conservative party which did not turn out to be as thoroughly devoted to destruction as if it had been animated by the sentiments of barbarians moving through a civilized country.

The Democratic party came into existence more than seventy years since, when Washington was President. The material from which it was made had long existed, but some years passed before the party had a regularly organized existence. The nucleus of the organization was that part of the people who had opposed first the Constitution and then the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Around these men gathered [illegible] foreign adventurers who had been attracted to the country by its success in the war of the Revolution, [illegible] who had been forced to leave their own countries through their attachment to the cause of revolutionary France, and who thought with Mr Jefferson that the American Constitution was not sufficiently democratical in its character. [illegible] came all the men who were opposed to paying the debts contracted during the Revolution, [illegible] the ancestors of the Pendletonian Democrats of today, who would swamp the existing debt by an enormous issue of greenbacks. Then came the last portion of the party,—men who sympathized with the French in their struggles against the monarchs and aristocrats of Europe, and who thought the national Government's sympathies were with the enemies of France. The party that was formed out of these various materials began to make itself felt early in the second term of Washington's Presidency, and its temper was so rancorous and its action so unprincipled that even the great President himself was occasionally moved to the use of indignant language when speaking of its course. Nor were overt acts wanting to show that violent opposition could be made to the administration of the Father of his Country. The Whisky Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania, 1794, was the work of Democrats, and meant something more than mere hostility to an excise duty. Even Mr Jefferson, who was a friend to the rebels throughout, admits that "there was, indeed, a meeting [of rebels] to consult about separation," but he is careful to add, "that to consult on a question does not amount to a determination of that question in the affirmative, still less to the acting on such a determination." Certainly not; but when men met, in 1794, to consult about a separation from the Union, their consultation showed what kind of spirit animated them. Considering that consultation by the light of recent history, we see how great was the danger to which the country was exposed in 1794. Had the President been a bad, weak partisan,—had he been a Buchanan,—1794 would have been to 1794 what 1861 was to 1860. But George Washington was not the man to grasp nettles with a soft hand. He crushed the rebels at a blow. He summoned fifteen thousand men, who stamped out Democratic rebellion with their armed heels, and so there came no civil war. Had Mr Buchanan been as energetic in 1860 civil war would not have come upon us in 1861. The difference between the conduct of the two men is the difference between their characters. Washington was a great statesman and a pure patriot. Buchanan, a pettifogging politician and a mere partisan.

So vehement, bitter, and unscrupulous was the conduct of the Democratic party in Washington's time, that nothing short of the name and influence of Washington could have saved the Constitution from perishing even more rapidly than the Mexican Constitution perished not forty years later. John Adams, who succeeded him as President, not only had no such moral power as Washington possessed, but he was obnoxious as being a Northern man; for the Democratic party from the first day of its life exhibited that strong sectional character which it has steadily manifested throughout its entire existence, and in its youth as in its advanced years, it was the patron of slavery and the friend of slaveholders. Mr Adams was doubly offensive to the Democracy,—offensive as a Northern man, and offensive as a constitutional Federal statesman. Mr. Jefferson, though he was Vice President of the United States, and might have been called upon at any moment to become President, was at the head of the opposition, and took the lead in action that looked to resistance to the national government. He wrote in behalf of having Virginia pass a law that would have put the authority of the United States under the ban in the Ancient Dominion, and have punished any Virginian seeking justice in the national courts. He wrote the celebrated Kentucky Resolutions of 1798, which, after being modified by Mr. George Nichols, were adopted by the Kentucky Legislature, while the same year the yet more celebrated Virginia Resolutions were adopted. These were from the pen of Mr. Madison, who stood next to Mr. Jefferson as a leader of the Democracy, but who was not a member of the government against which the resolutions were directed. These resolutions became the creed of the Democratic party, as well they might, for they contain the heresy of nullification, and declare that the Constitution is a compact between *States*, and it is not difficult to find the principle of secession plainly expressed in the Kentucky Resolutions, and it is implied in those of Virginia. The course of South Carolina in 1832 was in strict accordance with the "Democratic platform" laid down in 1798, and the reason why the Democrats were so hostile to the national cause during the late civil war is to be found in their adherence to the principles of their party as expounded by its two greatest doctors, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. No man who believes in the resolutions of '98—and they have embodied the Democratic faith for sixty-nine years—can honestly say that he believes the American people were right when they coerced their government to begin and complete the work of coercing the *States* that seceded. All parties are faithful to their original principles, when once those principles are fairly called in question; and in 1860-1865 the question at issue was between the national principle and the Democratic principle. The States that seceded after President Lincoln issued his first proclamation calling for volunteers, did so because they believed he meant to compel the return of States that had receded under the encouragement afforded to rebellion by the Buchanan administration, the last Democratic administration the country has known and the last it ever should know. Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas were faithful to Democratic principles, and false to the country when they joined the Confederacy; and the Democratic leaders of the North also were faithful to their principles when they upheld the proceedings of the revolting States, and did all they could to embarrass the national government throughout the civil war. The mob that held possession of most of New York City in July, 1863, was faithful to Democratic principles, and it acted under their influence, and would have converted a riot into a revolution, had not its action been postponed by the news from Gettysburg and Vicksburg. The "principles of '98" led to rebellion, secession, and civil war, and to rioting and murder in the streets of our cities. Replace the Democratic party in power, and we shall see repeated all that followed from that party's anger when the North refused to permit the introduction of slavery into all the free States. That was the specific end at which the Northern branch of the Democracy aimed in 1860, and they hoped to gain it by alarming that large class of useless citizens who are known as the "timid men," and who would have sold even their own small souls at less than their value,—if anything less than that can be imagined—rather than consent to make war on the slaveholders. It was fortunate for the country that this class of men, though numerous, became of no account, except to be taxed, as soon as a patriotic spirit was roused. The same cowardice that would have made them most useful instruments in the hands of the destructive Democracy, acting in accordance with the "principles of '98," caused them to side with patriots as soon as it was clear that the country was not to be destroyed without a fight for its preservation. The Democracy were cowed by the exhibition of popular feeling that followed from the taking of Fort Sumter, and had for the moment to abandon the open advocacy of their principles; and during that moment they lost the support of the "timid men," never to regain it in full, though it was given to them again in part whenever the rebels made an unusually good hit in the field. Had the people been cold when the flag went down that had floated over Fort Sumter, nine-tenths of the Democrats would have gone over to the enemy openly as they were already with him in their hearts.

Virginia went almost as far in support of rebellion in 1798-99 as South Carolina went sixty years later. She sought to obtain the cooperation of other States, to which she sent her resolutions of rebellion, and she "collected arms, and made other preparations to repel force by force, her intention being to wage war against the general government." That she did not go so far as South Carolina saw fit to go at the close of 1860, was owing to the fact that she received no assurances of assistance as the latter obtained. The Old Dominion could get no promise that, if she would go over Niagara, there would be many fools to follow her. The Palmetto State was given to understand that her lead to destruction would be followed handsomely, and over she went. Moreover, the [illegible] Virginia [illegible] saw [illegible] it was possible to obtain possession of the general government, which they could manage to their liking. As they were not fools, as they [illegible] bear any mental resemblance to those [illegible] who threw away national power in 1860, [illegible] before passing from [illegible] rebellion [illegible] to [illegible] down Mr. Adams, and to place Mr. Jefferson in the Presidential chair. They succeeded in preventing Mr. Adams' re-election, but the House of Representatives had to decide whether Mr. Jefferson or Col. Burr should be his successor, and had that body made Colonel Burr President the Southern Democracy would have resisted his government, though he would most certainly have been as legally elected to the national chief magistracy as Mr. Jefferson himself was elected in February, 1801. Not only was it necessary that the Democrats should triumph, if the country's peace was to be preserved, but it was equally necessary that Mr. Jefferson should be made President. Yet it was to Colonel Burr that the party owed its victory. His popular talents secured for it the electoral votes of New York, the giving of which to the Federal [illegible] would have secured Mr. Adams a second term, [illegible] the New Presidency on Mr. Pinckney.

The success of the Democracy in 1800 was [illegible], as against the Federal party of the better [illegible] the Republic under the existing Constitution. For twenty-four years they held the Presidency, the Presidents being all Southern men and Virginians. Therefore they were under no temptation to resist the national government. Mr J. Q. Adams became President in 1825, and he being a Northern man, encountered a bitter and an unprincipled opposition, though his administration was one of the most constitutional [illegible] for [illegible] its being made in the States. But the Democracy had declared, through the mouth of one of their leaders, that Mr Adams' administration must be "put down, though [it] were as pure as the angels which stand at the right hand of God;" and they acted in accordance with this strong declaration. The celebrated Rufus King, then a Senator from New York, brought forward a resolution to provide that after the payment of the public debt, the net proceeds of the sale of the public lands should be appropriated in aid of the emancipation of slaves, and the colonization of colored persons, when such action should be allowed by the laws of the States. The Democracy, at that time trying to make an arrangement with England for the return of slaves who should seek refuge in Canada, took up this matter as if it were an attack on human liberty, and they made the administration responsible for what Mr. King had done on his own responsibility. The matter was also taken up by Southern legislatures, and as much was said about the meddling of fanatics with the local rights of Southern States as ever was said twenty years later, when Mr. Garrison had become a power in the land. Governor Troup, who will be remembered by some of our readers as an unsatiable fire-eater, spoke most fiercely on the subject in a message to the Legislature of Georgia, which body he entreated "to temporize no longer." "I entreat you," he proceeded to say, "most sincerely, now that it is not too late to step forth, and having exhausted the argument, to stand by your arms." This message was referred to a Committee of fire-eaters, who responded: "The hour is come, or is rapidly approaching, when the States from Virginia to Georgia, from Missouri to Louisiana, must *confederate*, and as one man say to the Union, 'We will no longer submit our retained rights to the snivelling insinuations of bad men on the floor of Congress' and to 'the decision of judicial benches.' 'As Athens, as Sparta, as Rome was, we will be; they held slaves, we hold them.'" This inflammatory nonsense was applauded by the Democracy, who were ever glad to see attacks made on the general government when it was not in the hands of their chiefs.

Governor Troup, with the approval of the Democracy, resisted the general government when it protected the Indians whose lands were sought by Georgians. He went to the very verge of treason, if he did not actually step over the thin line that separates the loyalist from the traitor. But government refused to be governed by the mad Governor, and enforced its decrees, much to the disgust of all Democrats, whose creed it is that a State can do no wrong—unless it be an anti-Democratic Northern State, which changes the moral and legal bearings of the question altogether.

During Mr. Adams's term of service the nullification movement began, and plots were formed in South Carolina for the dissolution of the Union. It originated in hostility to a protective tariff, and would have become important as early as 1828, had not Mr. Adams failed of a re-election that year. Supposing that General Jackson was more friendly to their views than Mr. Adams was, and expecting to have control of the national government after the General's inauguration as President of the United States, the Carolinian leaders, most of whom were men of great talents, would not allow the question to proceed to extremities in 1828. President Jackson not only did not do what they expected of him, but he did many things adversely to them and their personal interests that no one could have counted upon. He quarrelled with Mr. Calhoun, who had expected to be his successor in the Presidential chair. This quarrel precipitated rebellion. South Carolina prepared to nullify the laws of the nation, which differ in nothing essential from rebellion; and the President prepared to flog her back to her duty. His vast personal popularity made him the best possible champion of the national cause; and had he led the Democrats against the Carolinians, they would have had to pitch to the [illegible] State rights, and "the principles of '98," and all the rest of that budget of anarchical fancies which makes up what long has been known as "Democratic principles." Those principles have survived all the attacks that have been made on them. They have outlived the defeats of 1840 and 1848, and also the far greater defeats they met with on the bloody battle-fields of 1861 and 1865; but they could not have survived the attacks that would have been made upon them by the Democrats themselves, had Andrew Jackson been permitted to lead his party against the nullifiers. Unfortunately, Mr. Clay was enabled to patch up a compromise,—the famous compromise of 1833—through the temporary success of which the inevitable quarrel was postponed for about twenty-eight years. This was exactly the worst thing that could have happened, for it was highly necessary that the Democratic party should be blooded in a war against Southern rebels. Then they would have become as good Federalists as even Washington could have desired to see them—as good Federalists as James Madison himself could have wished to see them when, speaking of New York's proposition to enter the Union with the reserved right to leave it whenever she should think proper to do so, he said, "The Constitution requires an adoption *in toto*, AND FOREVER," and that a State could *not* enter the Union as New York wished to enter it. Not only, however, was the Democratic party prevented from being placed in an attitude of intense hostility to its disorganizing dogmas by the success of Mr. Clay's compromise, but from that time it began to show a fondness for Southern ideas that never had been known to the Jeffersonian Democracy. Beginning to change about 1835, it changed fast and marched far in its desire to get out of sight and hearing of what it had done, under the grand lead of President Jackson, against traitors and treason. It was heartily ashamed of the best thing to be found in its history. In fact, it was not the Democratic party that put down nullification, but Andrew Jackson, who stands out as honorably and brightly in contrast with most of the Democrats of 1832 and 1833, as John Knox stands out in contrast with the Scottish reforming nobility of three hundred years ago. Had Mr. Adams been re-elected in 1828-29, nullification would have been a success, for the Democrats would have sided with the rebels, who did not go in the least beyond the doctrines laid down in the "resolutions of '98." As it was, almost the whole of the two opposition parties—the National Republicans and the Anti-Masons—rallied to the support of President Jackson, by whom they had just been beaten in a great national contest. The leading champion of the Union cause, and as such peculiarly honored by President Jackson, was Mr. Webster, then at the height of his fame; and he spoke the Union sentiments of the opposition in words that will perish only with the language. Such is the difference between American parties. The Democracy sides ever with the enemies of the country, if it happens to be out of power, while men of other political views give their support to a Democratic government when it is assailed by traitors. Had there been a revolt at the beginning of Mr. Buchanan's administration, he would have counted as surely on Republican support as on that of the men who had [illegible] him. How the Democrats bore themselves toward President Lincoln is matter of history. Their conduct was in strict accordance with the "resolutions of '98," the Democratic book of rebellion.

No opportunity was offered for a Democratic revolt for many years after 1843. The Whigs came into power in 1841, but the early death of President Harrison placed the Government in the hands of the South, in the person of President Tyler. Then came the Democratic administration of President Polk. An attempt was made to effect secession under the Whiggish administration of President Taylor, but that stern soldier soon let the secessionists know they would find another Jackson in him. His death was a great misfortune, for he was prepared to stamp out [illegible] and his successor, President Fillmore, [illegible] the hands of the South, [illegible] as she was ten years later. The administration of [illegible] Democratic [illegible] was not troubled by the [illegible] was President [illegible] nothing to prevent the success of the rebels, though he might have reduced them to despair by the firm use of his constitutional powers. He bore himself as the head of the Democratic party, not as the chief magistrate of the Republic. Not what would be useful to the country, but what would be beneficial to the Democratic party, was that to which he gave his thoughts; and, whether such was his intention or not, his course was in almost every respect precisely what the rebels would have dictated had he left them the honor to consult them in regard to their exact wishes. The Southern members of his Cabinet were regular conspirators, and deserved well of the rebels, who never could have opened their national career so advantageously had they not had so powerful friends at court. Cobb, Thompson, and Floyd were three of the most expert rogues that ever conspired, and there is really something sublime in the audacity of their action. Cabinet officers taking the lead in destroying the government in which they were the most prominent members after the President himself! The conduct of these men,—the three greatest scoundrels that ever figured even in American politics,—shows how low is the sentiment of honor as held by the ruling Southern Democratic politicians. It was at one time supposed that Toucey, of the Navy Department, was as bad as either of the Southern men in Buchanan's Cabinet, but time has made it clear that he was not the equal of even the least rogue of the three. His intentions may have been bad enough, but capacity and courage were wanting to make him greatly useful to the Democracy. Poor old General Cass, who was evidently right when South Carolina rebelled, seems to have been the [illegible] of his Southern Cabinet associates, and never to have suspected till suspicion became useless, that they were in earnest when they talked treason. He thought it all a trick, a part of the political play. The entire picture is a shocking one,—the government of a mighty nation taking the principal part in the foul and treacherous business of destroying it; for such was the part of the Buchanan administration during the greater part of the last year of its existence. The very agency that was relied upon for protection against conspirators was itself in the conspiracy! Yet what was then seen is what the country must expect to see repeated, should the Democratic party now be restored to power, and should it afterward be found necessary to displace it because of its evil doing.

Mr. Buchanan has written a book to show that he ought not to be blamed for the occurrence of the rebellion. He cannot be complimented on the success of his argument. He mentions that General Scott stated, on the 30th of October, 1860, that there were but five companies of regulars (four hundred men) available for garrisoning the Southern ports. This was, indeed, a bad state of things; but it might have been worse; for if those five companies had been placed in the Charleston forts, and two or three small armed steamboats had been sent to Charleston Harbor, there would have been no rebellion. Everything then depended on the action of South Carolina, and that State would not have seceded had Government thrown men into the Charleston forts, with orders to fire on all parties that should have attempted to raise works against those forts. As to the four hundred available men, it would have been easy to double their number by recruiting sailors, who would have been as useful as regular artillerists in the working of great guns. A thousand sailors could have been got in a day in our seaports. Not one of the Southern States would have seceded till South Carolina led the way, and South Carolina would not have led the way had Government been firm with her, and made her understand that any action directed against the forts would be met by adequate resistance. This is the conclusion derived from her course. She did not secede till the 20th of December, 1860, more than six weeks after the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, nor till she had received solemn and official assurance from President Buchanan that no opposition should be made to her action in seceding. On the 3d of December, 1860, Mr. Buchanan sent his last annual message to Congress, in which he discussed the state of affairs at length, and in course of the message occurs this remarkable passage: "The question fairly stated is: 'Has the Constitution delegated to Congress the power to coerce a State into submission which is attempting to withdraw, or has actually withdrawn, from the confederacy?' If answered in the affirmative it must be on the principle that the power has been conferred upon Congress to make war upon a State. After much serious reflection, I have arrived at the conclusion that no such power has been conferred upon Congress or to any other department of the Federal Government. It is manifest, upon an inspection of the Constitution, that this is not among the specific and enumerated powers granted to Congress, and it is equally apparent that its exercise is not 'necessary and proper for carrying into execution' any one of these powers. So far from this power having been delegated to Congress, it was expressly refused by the Convention which framed the Constitution." This was a letter of license to South Carolina. It announced to her that she should not be molested while seeking the Union's destruction, and that she might besiege the Charleston forts without a shot from one of their guns. Accordingly, in seventeen days after the President of the United States had advised her of the vitally important fact that he should not offer opposition to any action she might take for the promotion of rebellion, South Carolina seceded; and soon had such works raised that it became difficult, if not impossible, to send men and munitions to the assistance of the feeble force in Sumter, the only fort over which the national banner was flying at the opening of the year 1861. The Democratic press approved of what the President had said in support of the position that government had no power "to coerce a State into submission which is attempting to withdraw, or has actually withdrawn, from the confederacy." The Democratic party approved of it. They all—President, journalist, and party—acted in a perfectly consistent manner. The President had done no more than to set forth the old Democratic doctrine neatly and concisely. He expounded "the resolutions of '98," and he could have done no less, and retained his political position, unless he had remained silent; and that was scarcely possible, considering the state of things at the close of 1860. The facts are deeply interesting; because they show, first, what is the logical consequence of the Democratic theory of government, namely, the right of any and every State to withdraw from the Union, with or without cause; and, secondly, what the American people would have to expect should the Democratic party regain that power which they so grossly abused in 1860. If South Carolina had the right to secede in 1860, because, as she said, slavery's safety was threatened, she will have the right to secede in 1872, because slavery was abolished—violently abolished—by the National Government; and should there be a Democratic President in December, 1872, he would act as Mr. Buchanan acted in 1860, and his conduct would be in strict accordance with Democratic principles. If the American people choose to organize anarchy and make it permanent, they will restore power to the Democracy; if they wish for peace, they will take care to keep power and the Democracy forever apart.

The Charleston Convention, being the last full Democratic National Convention that met in that old Union which the Democratic party destroyed, assembled on the 23d of April, 1860. There was a fitness in its place of meeting which could not fail to be noted at the time, and the force of which was further felt when, a few months later, the regular workings of Democratic principles led to the secession of South Carolina from the Union, and the city of Charleston was the scene chosen by the first rebels for their first display of madness. Charleston had been named for the place of the convention long before, in order to show how thoroughly the Democracy had given themselves up to the rules of their masters, the slaveholders, all of whose demands they were not only ready to grant, but even to anticipate. It is probable that the Northern men who insisted on having the convention meet at Charleston did so because they believed it would be easier to bring over any doubtful delegates to the support of slavery on slavery's own ground. If they thought the secessionists would be pleased with the compliment, and so softened with regard to their ulterior intentions, they were very hopeful, indeed, considering what sort of training they must have gone through in order to attain to distinction in the Democratic party.

There were four parties in the Charleston Convention. 1. The Southern secessionists, pure and simple, who sought the dissolution of the Union, and said so, distinctly, and who were, not the less, on the best possible terms with the leaders of the Northern Democracy. 2. The Southern Democrats who wished to see a Republican elected to the Presidency in 1860-61, but who as yet were not quite ready to dissolve the Union, reserving that as a great card to be played on another day. These gentlemen were headed by Mr. Jefferson Davis, who expected and desired that Mr. Seward would become President of the United States on the 4th of March, 1861,—as did Mr. Seward himself. Mr. Davis was moved both by ambition and by hatred to the course he pursued. He wished to become President of the United States in 1865, and he knew that, were Mr. Seward elected in 1860-61, his own prospects would be greatly improved; and he hated Mr. Douglas, who was the favorite of the majority of the delegates, [illegible] and was [illegible] that he should not [illegible] the nomination of [illegible] Democracy. [illegible] delegates who were [illegible] almost anything that would operate to [illegible] interest [illegible] but [illegible] a majority was [illegible] of the two-thirds rule. 4. A number of Northern delegates, who hoped that advantage would be taken of the prevailing troubles to bring about such changes, under the name of "compromise," as should legalize slavery in all the free States, and in that way accomplish two things: first, the soothing of the South; and, secondly, the permanent ascendency of the Democratic party through its union with slaveholders. Had these delegates been patriots as well as partisans, they would, after the usual amount of wrangling, have stopped such child's play and gone seriously to work, in order to prevent the coming of civil war upon the country. They could not have sinned in ignorance, for they had said, ten thousand times, that the election of any Republican to the Presidency—Mr. Lincoln was not nominated till June, 1860,—certainly would lead to a dissolution of the Union, and they could not have expected that that would be quietly allowed; and yet they took the only course that made the election of a Republican to the Presidency and of Republican majorities in Congress, possible! They quarrelled among themselves as fiercely as if they had been a convention of old Whigs, or older Federalists, and not the flower of the Democratic party,—a party renowned for the astuteness of its management,—a party which never before had allowed its representatives to do more fighting among themselves than was necessary for the promotion of pure fraternal feeling. Had they been wise men, and as much desirous of keeping their country free from the evils of war, they would have postponed their private disputes to a more convenient season, and, dropping their chief aspirants to the Presidency, would have nominated a new man, for whose support all the forces of their party could have been combined, and who would have been chosen by a far greater vote than that to which Mr. Buchanan owed his election four years earlier. Such was their duty, according to the views they were loud in promulgating. But their duty was the last thing they thought of doing. They quarrelled to extremity, and the Charleston Convention was purposely broken up in order that the treasonable purposes of some Democratic leaders, and the ambitious purposes of others, might be promoted. As the secessionists were the most resolute and determined of these men, the Jacobins of the Democracy,—they had their own way, and made use of the Democratic party and of the Democratic administration to help bring about a dissolution of the Union. The course of the men who composed the Charleston Convention, the representative men of their party, forcibly illustrates the position that the Democracy constitutes a destructive political organization, and therefore is unfit to be intrusted with the work of government. Hostile to the Union from its origin, and from the character of its principles, it should be relegated to the "cold shade" of opposition, and forbidden to concern itself with the business of administration. It is faithful only to itself, and such selfish fidelity compels it to be false to the nation in which for years it claimed to be the sole national and constitutional organization.

Public Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY VIRTUE of a warrant issued by the Directors of School District No. 1, Multnomah county and State of Oregon, and attached to the delinquent tax roll for the year 1867, commanding me to collect the taxes thereon as delinquent, I have levied upon, and on the Fourth day of April, A. D. 1868, will expose for sale, at public auction at the Court House door in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, State of Oregon, so much of the following described lots and parts of lots as may be necessary to pay the taxes due thereon to said District for the year 1867, together with all costs and charges. Said lands were assessed as the property of the following named persons, and described as follows, to wit:

DELINQUENT TAX LIST OF SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1, FOR THE YEAR 1867.

OWNERS NAMES		NO. OF BLKS	NO. OF LOTS	TAX
Atwood J P		169	6	$1 60
" "		"	6	62
Burk W P		66	1	75
" "		"	2	74
" "		"	7	74
" "		"	8	75
" "		63	und ½ 3	1 25
" "		"	4	2 50
" "		[illegible]	e 25ft 5	1 12
" "		"	[illegible]	3 12
" "		18	w ½ 4	1 07
" "	Couch's Add	9	4	2 62
" "		20 all		8 76
Brown Samuel		142	4	50
Bettler Michael	Couch's Add	47	1	87
[illegible] M		237	5	69
Brady M		52	8	1 75
Bergman Joseph		11	4	2 00
"		11	3	3 75
"		"	s w 20ft of ½ 2	3 00
Burich W W		20	5	3 00
Constable Edward		[illegible]	4	[illegible]
Cutting Edward	Couch's Add 106 westerly 100ft			50
Cummings James	on tract marked B Chapman's claim 13,184 sq ft			87
Campbell, Angus	on tract marked B Chapman's claim 5,?00 sq ft			25
Caruthers, Finice estate of		7	1	[illegible]
" "		7	2	4 00
Cardwell, J K		131	1	1 25
" "		131	2	2 50
" "		183	4	2 50
Crapo, Phoebe A		153	s ½ of w ½ 8	87
Coel Alex W		136	2	1 25
Cantes Claude	Couch's Add	76	1 2 3&4	60
" "		74	5 6,7&8	25
Coleman, Mary		53	1	87
" "		53	2	81
" "		63	4	31
" "		53	4	1 25
" "		53	5	1 31
" "		53	6	31
" "		53	7	37
" "		13	8	37
Chapman, J A		116	4	1 47
" "		117	1	1 47
" "		117	2	1 25
" "		110	7	1 12
" "		110	8	1 25
Cralle Helen M		48	1	2 75
Coombs & Williamson,		239	3	75
" "		239	4	3
Casey Mary D		159	3	37
" "		159	4	1 50
Cavin, Mary		194	6	50
Coffin, Stephen		102	7	12
" "		102	1 2 3&4	50
" "		102	5 6 7&8	25
" "		248	5 6&8	
Dean, G I		88	7	12
Davis T M	Caruthers Add	20	1&2	[illegible]
" "		21	5	62
[illegible] S B		274		[illegible]
Fackler, St M		10	6	2 75
" "		10	6	1 50
Flynn Patrick		10 all		50
Fleishner [illegible]		61	6	1 25
" "		1		1 20
Fales D H		169	2	1 25
" "		169	3	75
" "		169	4	1 12
Freeman Bright	Couch's Add	90	5 6&8	50
Farnham, Samuel		24		25
Grey, Neeley		115	3	2 00
" "		115	6	1 25
Glennon, Thos		118	1	2 87
Glennon, Edward		116	2	2 87
Gibson Edward	Couch's Add	21	3	2 00
Herbert P		90	8	4 50
Hawthorne J Capt		40	7&1	1 00
Harbaugh F		114	4	2 00
Harbaugh & Stitzel,	Couch's Add	21	1,2 3&4	2 00
Less indebtedness—total tax				10 50
Ham, Wm S		254	2	1 00
Less indebtedness—total tax				
Hardenberg, P D W		6	2	5 26
King, Wm M		221	1,2 3&4	1 87
Keith M		69	2	1 00
Knight I W	Couch's Add	93	1 2&3	2 00
Kearney Thos		1 7	n ½ 1	1 00
McLaren, R N		135		62
M Quade Mary		80	w 21 4	
Mackee, James,	Couch's Add	78	1,4,6 7	
Maston I.	Couch's Add	18	8	2 75
Meyer, Isaac		7	113x100 ft	
Masters, A J		14	und 3 5 of 4	3 60
Marquam P A		176		75
Neibur, Francis		153	5	1 50
Nevison Henry		154	5	1 25
O Flynn, Patrick		1??	7	
Price William	Caruthers' Add	18		
Prior Chas		135		
Palmer Geo	Caruthers' Add	15	1, 2	2 75
Patton Wm N		6	2	50
Quimby Wm S estate of		71		6 00
Randall John		135	1 2	
Risley [illegible]		212	4	1 87
Snell Samuel		110		
Seller Joseph		40		
Stewart Benjamin		64	4	
Stark Saml				
Sloan J [illegible]	Caruthers Add	3		
Tracey F W, est of				
Teal Joseph				
Unknown Owners,		69		
White Richard		3	1	
Weil Bros		1		
Weinhard Henry	Couch's Add	14	5	1 12
Walton, Daniel		108	4	1 50

	Sec	T	R	No. Acres	Tax
Bennett, Jas R	4	18	1E	1	$2 50
Bennett Elijah (Red House)		18	1E	2	1 50
Caruthers, Finice estate of					
" "		18	1E	[illegible]	[illegible]
" "		18	1E	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chapman Mrs W W,	4	18	1E	10	[illegible]
Coffin Stephen	4	18	1E	34	[illegible]
Fitz Henry [illegible]		18	1E	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harris Philip [illegible]	4	18	1E	1	[illegible]
Malone, T G [illegible]		18	1E	1½	[illegible]
Marquam, P A		18	1E	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marshall A J		18	1E	4	[illegible]
Shaefer Lewis (Stevens claim)		18	1E	4	[illegible]

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of the day above mentioned and will continue from day to day until enough is sold to satisfy the amount of taxes thereon. Payments to be made for lands sold for delinquent taxes in United States gold or silver coin.

Signed by order of the Directors of School District No. 1. L. M. PARRISH, Clerk.

Dated this 4th day of March 1868. d14

San Francisco.

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REPAIRING, in all its branches, such as Gumming, Re-Toothing, Straightening, &c.

CIRCULAR SAWS of all sizes, also Cross-cut, Mill, Muley, Gang, Buck, Butcher, and Hand Saws of all kinds, together with a good assortment of Saw Arbours at lowest market rates.

Cast Steel faced PLANER KNIVES and MOULDING CUTTERS always on hand or made to order on short notice.

N. B. Messrs. KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon, are my duly authorized Agents for Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

Orders sent through them by telegraph or otherwise will be filled at same rates as if sent to me direct.

July 1st 1866—dtf N. W. SPAULDING

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PATTERNS MADE TO ORDER BY PETER TAYLOR.

All orders for Work will be Executed Promptly.

JOHN NATION,

October 8, 1867. dtf Superintendent

LaGrande Gold and Silver Mining Co.

Location of works, Eagle Creek, Union county, Oregon. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of said Company, held on the second day of March, 1868, an assessment of ($1 00) one dollar per share was levied upon the Capital Stock of said Company, payable immediately in [illegible] to the Secretary at the office of the Company, in La Grande, Union county, Oregon. Any Stock upon which said assessment [illegible] April [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] May 1868 [illegible]

BOOK PAPER.

JUST RECEIVED [illegible] of 40 and 44 lb Book Paper. For sale low by HENRY L. PITTOCK, No. 5 Washington street.

Medical.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

NEW REMEDIES, NEW REMEDIES

Dr Gibbon's Dispensary,

616 KEARNEY STREET, NEAR COMMERCIAL, San Francisco. Established 1854, for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal Diseases, such as Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis in all its forms, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, etc. Skin Diseases of years standing and Ulcerated Legs successfully treated.

Horrible Disease.

How many thousands of persons, both male and female, are there who are dragging out a miserable existence from the effects of self-indulgence, or from virus [illegible] system. Look at their pallid, emaciated and dejected faces and their broken down constitutions, [illegible] the happiness of marriage [illegible]. In this horrid situation they [illegible] until death [illegible] the scene. Let parents, guardians [illegible] who are suffering with any of these [illegible] maladies [illegible] that they are cured [illegible] before it be too late. Send them immediately to Doctor Gibbon, a physician who has made private disease his especial study for years and who is certain to cure them [illegible] private cases without mercury or any injurious drugs. It is important to those who are afflicted, or to those who are interested in the welfare of their friends to be careful of the many pretended doctors who infest all cities, publishing their skill in curing all diseases in a few days, imposing upon the public by using the names of eminent physicians from Europe and other places. Be therefore careful and make strict inquiry, or you may fall into the hands of those charlatans.

Seminal Weakness.

Seminal Emissions, the consequence of self-abuse. This solitary vice, or depraved sexual indulgence, is practiced by the youth of both sexes to an almost unlimited extent, producing, with unerring certainty, the following train of morbid symptoms, unless combated by scientific medical measures, viz: Sallow countenance, dark spots under the eyes, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, noise like the rustling of leaves and rattling of chariots, uneasiness about the loins, weakness of the limbs, confused vision, blunted intellect, loss of confidence, diffidence in approaching strangers, a dislike to form new acquaintances, a disposition to shun society, loss of memory, hectic flushes, pimples and various eruptions about the face, furred tongue, fetid breath, coughs, consumption, night sweats, monomania and frequent insanity. If relief be not obtained should apply immediately, either in person or by letter, and have a cure effected by his new and scientific mode of treating this disease, which never fails of effecting a quick and radical cure. Dr. G. will give One Hundred Dollars to any person who will prove satisfactorily to him that he was cured of this complaint by either of the San Francisco quacks.

MARRIED MEN,

Or those who contemplate marriage, who are suffering under any of these harmful maladies, should not forget the sacred responsibility resting upon them, nor delay to obtain immediate relief.

DOCTOR GIBBON is responsible, and will give to each patient a written instrument binding himself to effect a radical and permanent cure, or make no charge.

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Persons at a distance may be CURED AT HOME, by addressing a letter to Dr. Gibbon, stating case, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicines promptly forwarded, free from damage and curiosity, to any part of the country, with full and plain directions for use, for Ten Dollars, sent in registered letter or through Wells, Fargo & Co.

Caution to the Unfortunate.

Beware of the San Francisco quacks and pretenders, who will forge [illegible] certificates, dupe the unwary. Some of the self-styled doctors, whose names are to be found in the daily and weekly newspapers of San Francisco and other places, are tradesmen, and became too lazy to work at their trades. Some are tinsmiths, shoemakers, newspaper carriers, intelligence office keepers, etc. Look over the San Francisco Directory, and you will not find their Medical Institutes in it, but you will find their former occupations in it. Look at the Directory for 1862 and 1863. The only way to avoid them is to make enquiry—it will cost you nothing, and may save you many regrets; for, as advertising physicians, in eight cases out of ten are bogus, there is no safety in trusting any of them until you know who and what they are. Dr. Gibbon does not deceive people by exhibiting bogus titles, certificates, pretended patients' letters, etc. Dr. Gibbon will satisfy persons who may call at his office of his ability to treat diseases that he proposes to cure.

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Consultations FREE.

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WHITEWASHING, CALCINING & HOUSE CLEANING

AT MODERATE RATES.

BOOT BLACKING ONE BIT!

nov4dtf

Notice in Bankruptcy.

DISTRICT OF OREGON—SS—THIS IS TO GIVE notice that on the 6th day of March, 1868, a warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States, for the District of Oregon, against the estate of Alexander Hamilton, of Portland, in the county of Multnomah, in the said District, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, to his use, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him said debtor, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of Hill & Mulkey, in Portland aforesaid, before W. Lair Hill, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

AL. ZEIBER, U. S. Marshal for said District.

Mar 1 6th 1868. dim

Notice in Bankruptcy.

DISTRICT OF OREGON, SS. THIS IS TO GIVE notice that on the 5th day of March, 1868, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon, against the estate of Thomas Hamilton, of Portland, in the county of Multnomah, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Office of Hill & Mulkey, Portland, Oregon, before W. Lair Hill, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

AL. ZEIBER, U. S. Marshal, as M.

March 6, 1868. dlm

Redemption of State Bounty Bonds.

OFFICE STATE TREASURER, Salem, Feb. 20th, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned at his office until 2 o'clock M. of March [illegible] 1868, for the surrender of Bounty Bonds issued under the provisions of an Act of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, granting bounties to volunteers of this State, enlisted in the service of the United States, approved October 24th, 1864, at the lowest rates not exceeding par value, as may redeem the greatest number of bonds. Fifteen Thousand Dollars now in the treasury applicable to the redemption of said bonds.

Bids to be addressed to

feb27d1d E. N. COOKE, State Treas.

Redemption of Relief Bonds.

OFFICE STATE TREASURER, Salem, Feb. 20th, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned at his office until 12 o'clock M. March 20th, 1868, for the surrender of Relief Bonds issued under the provisions of an Act of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, granting relief to commissioned officers and enlisted men in the Oregon volunteers in the service of the United States, approved March 24th, 1864, at the lowest rates not exceeding par value as may redeem the greatest number of bonds. Ten thousand dollars now in the treasury applicable to the redemption of said bonds.

Bids to be addressed to

feb27d1d E. N. COOKE, State Treas.

Notice.

CHAS [illegible] HAS THIS DAY SOLD HIS [illegible] A GOOD-WILL [illegible] [illegible] at the old [illegible] all the [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

Portland, Feb. 20th [illegible] d1dtf

HAYING AND HARVESTING TOOLS

For sale by H. W. CORBETT & CO.

VOL. VIII

The Daily Or

HENRY L. PITTOCK,

THE DAILY MORNING OREGONIA[N] [illegible] except Sunday, and deli[vered] [illegible] Portland at 37½ c[ents] [illegible] By Mail or [illegible] $10 per annum, $6 for six months, $3 for [illegible] rates.

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN conta[ins] the best articles in the Daily, will [illegible] morning and forwarded [illegible] State at $3 per annum [illegible] $1 for three months in a[dvance] [illegible] at the end of [illegible] subscribers should [illegible] the date printed upon [illegible]

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THOSE PREFERRING THIS M[ODE OF] MEDICAL TREATMENT can [illegible] Office on First street fronting the P[illegible] Ten Years Practice in Oregon [illegible] successfully diseases peculiar to the climate [illegible]

Portland [illegible] 1864

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Attorneys-at-

No. 100 Front St., (up-

PORTLAND OREGON

[illegible] Notary Public & Comm[issioner]

GIBBS & PARR[ISH]

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELO[RS]

PORTLAND, OREGON

OFFICE—On Alder Street, in Carter's N[ew] [illegible] aug16dtf

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ATTORNEY-AT-LA[W]

EUGENE CIT[Y]

F. A. CHENOWE[TH]

Attorney-at-L[aw]

CORVALLIS, OREGON

PAGE & STEVE[NS]

Attorneys-at-

OFFICE—IN CREE'S BUILD[ING] Corner of Front and Stark

PORTLAND, OREGON

GEORGE H. BELDE[N]

CIVIL ENGINEER, CITY SU[RVEYOR]

OFFICE—NO. 12 CARTER'S BUILDI[NG] Front and Alder Streets. Entrance [illegible] Portland, August 5th, 1867

BAKER & LICHTENTHA[L]

Attorneys-at-

LAGRANDE, OREGON

WILL GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTI[ON] [illegible] Proceedings in Bankruptcy. Collect[ions] [illegible]

General Business, Collecting And Intelligence O[ffice]

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WILL PROMPTLY ATTEND TO AL[L] [illegible] make collections [illegible] give information upon a[ll] [illegible] Parties wishing busines[s] [illegible] LOCK BOX 26

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